

SPEEDY START ON 1200 FOOT PIER IN BOSTON URGED BY MR. CONRY

Port Director Says Advantage Should Be Taken at Once of the Situation in Which New York Is Placed

SEES OPPORTUNITY

Action Immediately on Question of State Control of Boston & Maine Railroad Is Also Urged by Expert

Joseph A. Conry of the port directors in a statement today emphasized his earnest desire to have work started at once on a 1200-foot pier at East Boston as a modern steamship-railroad terminal, in order to take advantage of the New York pier situation. He also urges that the agitation in connection with the Grand Trunk should bring to a head the movement in the Legislature for state control of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company.

In connection with the pier problem, Mr. Conry said that four times heretofore the war department has refused such extensions and that if at any one of those times this port had instigated the establishment of a large railroad-steamship terminal at East Boston, it would now have been in a position to invite with propriety the White Star and the Hamburg-American line steamers Olympic and Imperator to Boston. He said that he was seriously of the belief that they would be tempted to accept the invitation.

Boston today, he said, is in no way in a better position than New York and the present situation there should stimulate the port directors to take advantage of starting instantly on the work of a proper terminal capable of accommodating the largest ships.

Mr. Conry says he feels that there has been too much delay, even during the past year, and is anxious to see actual work started immediately. In regard to the New York situation he says the only interesting feature of that is their failure to state what the cost of erecting the eight new piers would be.

"There is no way of extending their piers in view of the recent decision of Secretary of War Stimson except by going inland," said Mr. Conry. "We are inclined to question, however, whether the city government would want to make the expenditures necessary for the taking over of the Manhattan waterfront which is so valuable."

With regard to the Grand Trunk railroad question Mr. Conry called attention to the report to be made by the port directors and railroad commission, acting jointly, to the next Legislature as to whether the Boston & Maine should be taken over by the state.

A statement over the signature of Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven railroad, as to the exact state of affairs in the New Haven railroad situation is awaited by this joint board in connection with the clarification of the present development, said Mr. Conry. The opinion of many of the most active business and commercial men and banking interests of the state, he said, is that the taking over of the Boston & Maine by the state would be the wisest step and of the greatest benefit.

Boston's Advantage Urged

William S. McNary, port director and chairman of the state harbor and land commission, said today that if New York were to keep the big steamships it would have to do either one of two things, lengthen piers by cutting inland or by reconstructing the piers and building them on an acute angle.

"Either method," he said, "would be very expensive both on the Manhattan and Hoboken sides. Boston is not obliged to go to such an expense, having ample waterway, and it is now time for Boston to go ahead with the work of development and with the work of building the 1200-foot pier at once so that accommodations could be offered to the large steamship lines."

"Plans are now being considered," he said, "by the port directors, but it has not yet been decided whether to build an acute angle or at right angles to the water front."

One Boston Port Director Who Urges City to Awaken to Opportunity



JOSEPH A. CONRY

ART. BOARD INSPECTS COPLEY SQUARE MODEL

Members of the Boston art commission inspected the plaster model of Copley square, from the design of Frank C. Bourne, architect, which is on exhibition in the city hall, and will make their report later on the advisability of approving the new plans which it is estimated will cost about \$100,000 to carry out.

The model is 4 1/2 by 9 feet, and shows every detail of the proposed improvement of the square in front of the library, including a monument.

Mr. Bourne personally explained to the commissioners the features of his design, to which the latter listened attentively, but did not give themselves to an expression of opinion. The architect said that the Boston Elevated railway is now more favorable than previously to his plans for beautifying the square.

The model, the work of Anthony Zottoli and Brothers, portrays Trinity church, the library, and the new Copley-Plaza hotel, with the new Old South church and business blocks on Boylston street. A sunken garden 250 by 150 feet with fountains at either end and the

DARTMOUTH FOOTBALL HOST BEGINS TO ARRIVE

Early this afternoon Boston began to take on a real football hue. The departure of the Harvard freshman eleven for Farmington, Conn., where it will spend the night before the championship battle with the Yale freshmen at New Haven was made a great event by the undergraduates who gave the team a fine send-off at Harvard square when the squad took electric for the Back Bay station. Another send-off was given the men as they boarded the train.

Shortly before noon the advanced guard of football followers who were to witness the Harvard-Dartmouth game in the Stadium tomorrow began to arrive. Most of them had already engaged quarters for the night and by the way the hotels were filling up it looked as if many of the late comers would find it difficult in getting put up for the night.

That Dartmouth is to be well represented at the game was early assured as the college turned out in mass shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon and boarded three special trains at Hanover, which were filled to the limit. These trains are due to arrive at North station between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening and there will

be many a Dartmouth graduate awaiting their arrival in order to welcome the undergraduates to the city.

The chief attraction this evening will be the joint concert by the Harvard and Dartmouth musical clubs at Jordan hall. The hotels will also furnish many "get-togethers" by old Dartmouth graduates who will sing the praises of the 1912 eleven as well as talk over many of the games which have been played by Dartmouth in the past.

While the Dartmouth-Harvard game is attracting a little more attention in this city than that between the Harvard and Yale freshmen, the latter is receiving the most attention among Harvard undergraduates as they expect their first-year men to bring the championship back to Cambridge. The team has already defeated Princeton and victory tomorrow will assure them of the freshman title.

The team goes to New Haven well prepared for a hard game and in generally excellent condition. This week's practice has been consistently light, attention being devoted chiefly to speed and to accuracy in handling the ball. Various formations, especially for open plays, have been perfected, increasing considerably the versatility of the team's attack.

The following 26 men, accompanied by Coaches W. T. Gardner '14, W. H. Chatfield '14, and C. P. Curtis, Jr., '14, Managers W. Blanchard and S. M. Felton, Dr. Loder and Trainer Cables, are making the trip: H. Amory, C. W. Birch, B. C. Cartmell, R. R. Cowen, L. Curtis, R. C. Curtis, J. A. Doherty, W. K. B. Emerson, C. C. Felton, J. A. Gilman, D. Greene, R. S. King, A. T. Lyman, G. A. McKinlock, E. W. Mahan, D. Miller, D. P. Morgan, F. B. Perkins, O. G. Ricketson, W. Rollins, E. W. Soucy, F. H. Straus, W. Townsend, D. C. Watson, W. Whitney, A. Winsor.

JURY GETS ETTOR CASE BY MIDWEEK; NO SESSION TODAY

SALEM, Mass.—Owing to the continued absence of W. Scott Peters, attorney for Arturo Giovanitti, on trial with Joseph Ettore and Joseph Caruso for the shooting of the Lawrence girl striker, Annie Lopizzo, court was adjourned this morning until Monday.

Attorneys were practically agreed today that the case will go to the jury not later than Wednesday.

MAYOR HAS SCHOOL BILL

Mayor Fitzgerald said today that he intended to introduce a bill in the coming Legislature for the increasing of the school board membership to nine.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA SHOWN AT CONFERENCE

Expert Who Will Tell Business Opportunities of America in China



B. ATWOOD ROBINSON

CRISP DENIES FAILURE

LONDON—Reports cabled from New York as to failure of the Crisp loan are entirely untrue. The stock exchange has granted a quotation and a special settlement for this issue. Mr. Crisp was seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning and authorized the statement that all rumors affecting the loan adversely may be entirely discredited. The situation is absolutely unchanged.

Development of Trade Conditions in New Republic Made Topic of Addresses by Experts on Situation

LOANS DISCUSSED

WORCESTER, Mass.—More than ordinary interest in the commercial opportunities that China is developing under its new regime developed today when the delegates to the Clark University conference on China gathered to hear a number of addresses bearing on this phase of the new China. "America's Business Opportunity in China" was to be the topic of an address by B. Atwood Robinson who is expected to describe conditions in China which particularly invite the investment of American capital.

As a rejoinder—sharp, uncompromising, not at all unconvincing—to what the Clark conference speakers so far had said about European and American pressure brought to bear on the Chinese republic, the address Thursday by Willard Straight, representative of the American group in the six-power loan, virtually resolved itself into a defense of the respective governments back of the money interests concerned.

It might be taken for granted that the (Continued on page eight, column one)

PLAN FOUR-TRACKING AND ELECTRIFICATION, BOSTON TO BEVERLY

Attorney Coolidge Tells Salem Commission of Improvements B. & M. Intends to Make Within Two Years

INCLUDES TUNNEL

Lifting of Present Single-Track Handicap and Abolition of Grade Crossings Other Features Explained

SALEM, Mass.—That the New Haven interests hope to electrify the Boston & Maine railroad over a rebuilt four-track roadway from Boston to Beverly within the next two years, the limit within which the road also expects to complete the tunnel enlargement and grade crossing abolition work in Salem, was brought out at the hearing before the special grade crossing commission in the council chamber this noon.

The statement was made by William Coolidge, counsel for the Mellen lines in outlining the position of the road in accepting the city plan for the improvements, which calls for a 3 per cent grade for the tunnel under the city.

Patrick H. Cooney, George F. Swain and William E. Dana, the special commissioners, were in attendance. It was evident at the hearing that the commissioners, the Boston & Maine road and

(Continued on page five, column four)

THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION MADE BY GOVERNOR FOSS

Appointing Nov. 28 as Thanksgiving day, Governor Foss issued today the following proclamation:

"By and with the advice and consent of the council, I appoint Thursday, the 28th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise.

"Our commonwealth is blessed with prosperity and plenty, and we have great cause for thanksgiving in that temporal blessings have been so richly bestowed upon us. It therefore behooves every one, in thankfulness for these gifts, to share them with others; giving, as we have received.

"The foundations of the republic were laid in the conviction that divine guidance was essential to its permanence and the fulfillment of its high destiny. We reaffirm this truth; and our people, now strong in the possession of self-government, may well return thanks to almighty God for all that citizenship means in individual responsibility and collective power.

"Thanksgiving day, which is set apart for public and private praise, may also most fittingly be observed by renewing our individual efforts toward higher ideals of personal and civic responsibility; and by rendering thanks that there is a quickened public conscience as to our responsibility for the dependent, the defective and the so-called criminal classes.

"Therefore, upon this day, let us meet in our accustomed places of worship, reverently giving thanks to God, and seeking, in humility and faith, the pathway of duty."

PLANS BEING MADE TO BEGIN \$2,500,000 WORK ON STREET IMPROVEMENT



(Photo by Conlin) LOUIS K. ROURKE

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS CALL ON SENATOR SENT TO MEMBERS

Members of the Republican state committee came out today in favor of continuing, as they have done in the past, to have a caucus of the Republican representatives and senators-elect to decide who they will support for United States senator. This information was contained in a letter sent out by the committee to all the Republican senators-elect and representatives-elect.

The letter is as follows: "At a meeting of the executive committee of the Republican legislative committee held today, it was unanimously voted that the best interests of the Republican party required a caucus of the Republican members-elect of the incoming Legislature on the question of the selection of a party nominee for United States senator.

"In order that the committee may determine that this action meets with the approval of the Republican members-elect we would appreciate it if you would sign and return immediately the enclosed slip.

"This action is taken without regard to the candidacy of any particular Republican candidate for office. But to make effective the choice of the party as a whole, it is absolutely necessary that the congress be held, in order that we may accept the responsibility which the people of Massachusetts have placed in us by the election of a Republican Legislature."

MILK DEMURRERS HEARD

Demurrers to the milk indictments returned under the Sherman act against Charles H. Hood and Edward J. Hood, the Whiting Company, William A. Graustein and Walter A. Hunter, secretary of the Cooperative Milk Producers Association, were heard in the United States district court today by Judge Morton. It is charged that the defendants tried to monopolize the milk business in Boston.

CONCRETE BENCHES PLACED ON THE COMMON



View of walk through historic place showing park seats of masonry erected, replacing iron and wooden structures of former days

A score or more of concrete benches have been placed on Boston Common for the use of frequenters of the park, and workmen are engaged today erecting a number around Frog pond and on the Joy street mall. The benches are comfortably designed and are claimed to be of greater service than iron and wooden frame seats.

Commissioner Rourke to Begin Construction After Council Approves Loan Authorized by Recent Vote

W'IOLE CITY'S SHARES

Program of Betterment Embraces All Sections and Involves Sums Ranging Up to \$125,000

HOW SOME OF THE \$2,500,000 WILL BE SPENT

Washington street, Dorchester	\$125,000
Dorchester avenue	103,000
West Broadway	60,000
Western avenue, Brighton	53,000
North Beacon street	39,700
Medford street, Charlestown	34,700
South street, Jamaica Plain	34,700
Green street, Jamaica Plain	28,700
Hampden street, Roxbury	32,000
Albany street	33,800
River street, Mattapan	50,400
Clinton street	29,400
Fulton street	25,350
Harvard avenue, Brighton	22,600
Faneuil street, Brighton	24,500

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, is making plans to carry out some of the street improvements he has contemplated for many months, now that the voters of the city have approved by referendum vote the proposition to allow the city to borrow \$2,500,000 outside the city debt limit in sums of \$500,000 for five years. The approval of the city council is necessary before the act can go into effect, and it is possible that the council may take up the subject at its next meeting on Nov. 18.

The improvements embrace all sections of the city, and involve sums ranging from a few hundred dollars to \$125,000 for new wood block paving and regulating of Washington street; Dorchester, from Blue Hill avenue to Codman square. Estimates for new paving and regulating of both wood block and asphalt alone total more than \$800,000.

Among some of the larger expenditures planned are \$103,000 for new blocks on the base of Dorchester avenue from the Ft. Point channel bridge to Andrews square and similar repairs on West Broadway from Dorchester avenue to Dorchester street to cost \$60,000. On Western avenue, Brighton, from Market street to North Harvard street, Commissioner Rourke desires to place new edgestones, a new granite block paving, with sidewalks of flags and crushed stone, the whole estimated to cost \$53,000. From Union square to the Charles river on North Beacon street improvements to the amount of \$39,000 are outlined, including macadamizing, new edgestones, gutters and sidewalks. Relaying of blocks, regulating and other repairs on Medford street, Charlestown, from Chelsea street to Main street are figured to cost \$34,700, and an expenditure of about the same sum is contemplated on South street from Center street to the Arborway. Jamaica Plain, in new brick-block pavement and regulating. New brick pavement and regulating will also be done on Green street from Center street to Washington street, Jamaica Plain, at an expenditure of \$28,700, it is estimated.

More than \$32,000 is expected to be spent on Hampden street from Sheridan square to Dudley street, Roxbury, the work to be done being the laying of new granite block paving, with the usual concrete base and pebble joints. On Albany street from Kneeland street to the railroad bridge \$33,800 will be spent for paving, and on River street in the Mattapan district from a point about 50 feet west of Temple street to Blue Hill avenue \$56,400 will be expended for pavements and sidewalks.

In the market district of the city proper \$29,400 is planned to be spent on Clinton street and \$25,350 on Fulton street from Clinton street to Lewis street, in both cases principally for paving. Many thoroughfares in outlying wards of the city will be resurfaced by various methods at varying grades. Harvard avenue and Faneuil street in the Brighton district will be resurfaced and repaired at an estimated cost of \$22,600 and \$24,500, respectively.

BACK BAY SUBWAY CAVES IN

Two workmen were buried and a dozen others were pinned under earth and debris when the new Back Bay subway, now in course of construction, caved in opposite 400 Newbury street shortly before noon today.

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Latest Report Says Bulgarians Have Pierced Tchataldja Center

RODOSTO HAS FALLEN; NEGOTIATIONS MAY NOT SAVE CONSTANTINOPLE

Great Powers Are Busy While the Balkan Kingdoms Bend Their Efforts to Pit Triple Alliance Against Entente, but No Crisis Is Felt in Europe at Present

(Special Cable to the Monitor)
LONDON—Direct negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria are now taking place. They are regarded as the last effort of the Ottoman government to avoid the occupation of Constantinople. For many reasons it is not likely they will succeed in this. Rodosto has been occupied.

No one knows anything of the arrangements for holding Gallipoli, but the Turkish defense here would have to be something very different from elsewhere to meet the combined attack of the Bulgarians and the Greek fleet and army. The forcing of the Dardanelles would open the way for the Greek fleet to the sea of Marmara and the end could not be long delayed.

The severest censorship is maintained as to the operations before Tchataldja, but it is declared in Sofia that the carrying of that position is being slowly but steadily carried out. That there is heavy fighting there is beyond question. It is claimed that the center has been pierced.

Alliance Seeks Full Defeat of Turks
It is, however, possible to pierce several lines of fortifications without breaking them and therefore the position is extremely undefined. What seems the truth is that the Bulgarians have been successful enough to feel assured of ultimate victory. In such circumstances they would be unwilling to enter into an armistice which would deprive them of the crowning triumph of entry into Constantinople. Added to this occupation of the capital would be the final humiliation of the Turks in Europe, which is one of the things at which the quadruple alliance is aiming.

There is not the slightest question that the enormous mass of information which is being published with respect to the political situation is entirely trustworthy. The critical situation, reported a few days ago never really existed in anything like the acuteness claimed nor has the change which has taken place today been anything like so complete as has been represented.

The four powers before declaring war came to an exact agreement, not only as to the division of Turkey but as to their economic relations. As far as can be ascertained, they agreed not only to support one another in their territorial rectifications but to institute a commercial union which was to govern their economic relations in the future.

The original plan was that Greece should extend her boundary to the line running roughly from Durazzo by Monastir to Salonika, as well as to the Aegean islands. Bulgaria was to receive everything west of the line running roughly from a point where her railway from Kustendi crosses the frontier to Salonika.

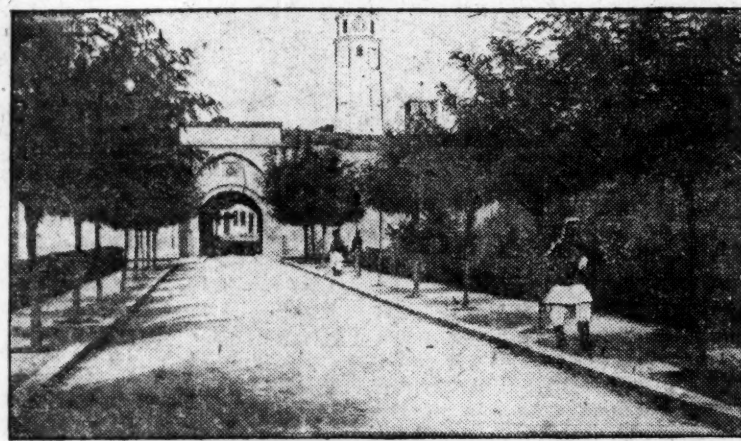
SUCCESS OF BULGARIANS CAUSES HIGH HOPES AMONG THE SERVIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
BELGRADE, Serbia—With the exception of the reservists left for garrison purposes all the troops have vanished to the front. Belgrade, like the other Balkan cities and towns, has parted company with its male population. What population is left in the city is engaged largely in Red Cross work. The services in the churches are crowded, and those who attend them describe them rather as incitements to a holy war than as anything else.

When the war was declared Serbia, in common with the other Balkan states, insisted that she made no demand for an increase of territory, and that even if her armies were successful she would make no such demand. The extraordinary success of her armies has already not been without effect. The rout of the Turks at Uskub, the occupation of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar and the vilayet of Korfovo, and the advance into the vilayets of Monastir and Salonika has already brought about a change in thought.

No doubt if the tide of war changed and the allies were driven back another change would take place. In the meantime the people sitting round the tables in the cafes have begun to talk of territorial acquisition, and even to point out the direction it should take.

Serbia at present is hemmed in on all sides. An outlet for her exports and an inlet for her imports is what she longs for, and if the series of victories continues uninterruptedly it is impossible to



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Ancient fortress in Belgrade which was occupied by a Turkish garrison down to 1867

say what demands she may not put forward in conjunction with the other Balkan states when the time comes.

Her natural road to the sea was through Herzegovina. The hatred of her people to Austria for having seized this province, with its large Serb population, is intense, and the idea that Austria may now claim the Sanjak of Novi Bazar fills them partially with fear and partially with anger. Rather than that the Servians would agree to an autonomous Macedonia, including Novi Bazar, with a Christian governor.

At the same time the Balkan Serbs

GOVERNMENT'S FATE WILL REST ON VIEW TAKEN BY COUNTRY

While Feeling of Nation on Scenes in Commons Is Awaited, the Opposition Is Triumphant in Victory—Ministry Changes Would Be a Severe Blow

(Special Cable to the Monitor)
LONDON—The action of the speaker in succeeding in getting the government and opposition to agree to a conference has cleared the atmosphere of the House of Commons for a moment. As the result of the carrying of the Banbury amendment, the government have already lost a week of parliamentary time which is practically irreplaceable. They still have to reverse the Banbury amendment, and that will require further demands upon their time.

In these circumstances it would appear as if the lightening of the parliamentary program would become inevitable, and it is hinted that the Welsh church bill will be one to be cast overboard. How Welsh members will take this remains to be seen. But it is difficult to see the way by which the entire program can be carried through.

Now that the passion of the moment is over the opposition so far from showing any regret maintain that their action was the only thing which could have brought the government to its senses.

Says Prime Minister Forced Climax
George Wyndham, former secretary for war, categorically declared that no other course would have sufficed. He insists that the prime minister having destroyed the veto of the House of Lords has proceeded to break all his own undertakings by which the destruction of the Lords veto was justified.

The climax, he insists, was reached when the government having been defeated in the Commons, the prime minister took a course absolutely unconstitutional and for which not a single precedent could be found and endeavored to force it through by the sheer weight of the majority. The late disturbance differs in this vital way from any that have preceded it, in that it had the direct sanction and support of the front opposition bench. There is no doubt that the Unionists look upon what has occurred as a distinct triumph and one which will strengthen their position throughout the country.

On government benches there is naturally not the same satisfaction. To begin with the whole incident was made possible by the fact that the government whips were completely outmaneuvered by Lord Balcarras.

If the cabinet now alters its course of procedure it will mean the admission that it has committed an error in judgment by the course it pursued even if that course is held to be strictly constitutional.

The opposition will tactically have made good its criticism and the prestige of ministers will have received a severe blow.

The Nationalists, who are past masters in the art of obstruction and destruction, have realized all this much more thoroughly than the Liberals. As, however, the government is pledged to carry the home rule bill or go off, their disasters make very little difference to Redmond.

Perhaps the section of the House which would resent any weakening of the government position most will be the Labor party who would see in it a piling down to the right of a mere majority to insist on its rights as a mere majority.

All these are political considerations. Behind them lies the real question of how the country will view the proceeding. If it should take the view that it was a desperate remedy for a desperate state of things the position of the government will be more than difficult.

If it should take the view that it was an unpardonable exhibition of what one opposition paper has described as pot-house tactics it will go hardly with Bonar Law's followers.

It is always extremely difficult to know how public opinion will judge such a question, but on the view the country takes of this week's proceedings in the House of Commons will depend undoubtedly the fate of the government.

POWERS WANT PEACE, SAYS WINSTON CHURCHILL

(Special to the Monitor)
SHEFFIELD, England—Among the numerous guests, amounting to four hundred, who attended the Sheffield Cutlers' annual feast, was Winston Churchill, M. P., first lord of the admiralty. Replying to the toast of his majesty's ministers, Mr. Churchill referred to the situation in the Balkan peninsula.

"If," he said, "there is any man here who, looking back over the last thirty-five years, thinks he knows where to fix the sole responsibility for all the pro-

crastination and provocation, for all the jealousies and rivalries, for all the religious and racial animosities, which have worked together for this result, I do not envy him his complacency."

Historians might some day undertake the task of unraveling the tangled skein of events, but "we hope for and are working for a peace which when it comes will banish for ever the specter of war from the Balkans."

He declared also that if Europe were really animated with the hatred and am-

bition which pessimists occasionally ascribe to it, we would have been brought within reach of the long-predicted Armageddon. Instead of this, however, the governments are honestly striving to bring about a settlement not only just to the belligerents but beneficial to the population, and he maintained that so long as a loyal and honest spirit continues to govern the great powers, no problem would arise from the Balkan struggle which would not be settled to their own advantage and to the lasting good of the

NEW YORK OPENS SECOND LAND SHOW

NEW YORK—The second annual New York land show opened today in the seventy-first regiment armory. Although several prominent city officials were present, there was no formal opening ceremony.

The exhibits are divided into four classes—products of the soil, live stock, expert methods of agriculture and farm machinery and equipment. Twenty-five states and Canada, Mexico and Porto Rico will be represented. An English seed house also will have an exhibit.

Prizes will be awarded for the best exhibits of farm products. The prizes are valued at \$8000, and Andrew Carnegie heads the list of donors with a cup valued at \$1000 for the best exhibit of cotton. Other crops for which prizes are offered are apples, potatoes, barley, hops, sugar beets, wheat and corn.

distributed to the convention visitors. It will cover the topics of industrial history, political and military history, institutions and institutional work.

BRITAIN HAS MAIN SHARE IN SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPETOWN—For the nine months ending in September, the value of South African produce exported overseas was £46,512,000. The imports reached a total of £27,460,000. Compared with 1900 these figures show an increase of £4,200,000 and £700,000 respectively. The proportion of British to foreign imports was as follows: United Kingdom, 58.3; other British possessions 9.4; foreign countries, 32.3.

REPAIR SERGEANT'S MACE

WASHINGTON—The silver eagle-mounted mace of the House of Representatives, emblem of the authority of the sergeant-at-arms, has been removed from the Capitol for the first time in 10 years, and three attaches carefully guarded it while a silversmith repaired a pinion broken during the last few sessions.

CINCINNATI MEETING PLACE OF Y. M. C. A.'S

CINCINNATI—The next convention for the International Y. M. C. A. will be held in Cincinnati, May 14-19 of next year. The international committee made the proposition to the Cincinnati association a short time ago sending a special map to the Queen City to put it before the directors. Yesterday the board accepted the invitation and all that lacked certainty was the ratification of the international committee, which was expected hourly.

International conventions are held every two or three years, and the convention in 1913 was tendered to Cincinnati largely through desire to hold the succeeding convention in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. This means a postponement of original plans to hold the 1913 convention on the Pacific coast. Some 2500 visitors from all over the world are expected to attend.

BUFFALO TO GREET STATE TEACHERS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The State Teachers Association of New York meets in this city for a three-day session Thanksgiving week. The assemblage will number 5000, including teachers in public, private and parochial schools as well as social workers, philanthropists, labor leaders, employers and many others interested in educational matters.

During the three-day session, 22 different section meetings will be conducted simultaneously in the various meeting places. There will be three large joint gatherings in Buffalo's new convention hall, the Broadway auditorium, which is nearly completed, on Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday morning of convention week.

Plans are being made by the directors of German gymnastics for a grand exhibition drill by school children to be held in the convention hall. It is expected that about 1000 boys and girls will participate in the mass drill.

Preparations are being made by the local committee in charge for a comprehensive exhibition of work done in the Buffalo schools and those of nearby

cities in the state. This exhibit will be shown in the spacious galleries of the new Broadway Auditorium, where also the main gatherings of the association will be held.

A number of day and evening schools as well as the six vocational schools of the city will conduct sessions during part of each day, so as to permit interested visitors and delegates to inspect these institutions while in actual operation.

The Buffalo Schoolmasters Association vocational guidance committee has definite plans for an exhibit of the work done in Buffalo along the lines of guidance in the grammar and high schools. All the publications of the various subcommittees, as well as charts, showing the methods in vogue, will be displayed in connection with the school exhibit in convention hall.

WOMEN THROW HATS INTO BONFIRE AT CELEBRATION

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Celebrating Kansas' decision to grant its women the right to vote 200 members of the Crawford County Suffragist Association Thursday night threw old hats and bonnets into a bonfire that had been built in the public square here, and amid cheers and songs marched around the blaze.

The demonstration opened with a meeting in the court house. After an address by Mrs. Elizabeth Cullen, the women marched from the building and the bonfire was lighted. More than 1000 persons were present.

WIRELESS SPANS UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Wireless communication between the naval station at Mare Island, near San Francisco, and the new station at Arlington, Va., was established for the first time Thursday. The points are 2117 miles apart. The message heard here was going to Key West and was not received distinctly.

Commander W. H. G. Bullard of the radio communication division of the navy and Lieut.-Commander D. W. Todd of the bureau of steam engineering, have been appointed superintendent and assistant superintendent, respectively, of the Arlington station.

E. & N. R. TO BUILD STATION
NANAIMO, B. C.—Plans have been prepared by the E. & N. railroad for the construction of a new station in Nanaimo to replace the present structure which is inadequate to handle the increased passenger and freight traffic. The new station will be erected on the site at present occupied by the Vancouver Milling Company on Pridemore street, the milling people having received instructions to vacate their premises by Jan. 1 next.



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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Clifton Crawford.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Madame X."
COLONIAL—"The Enchantress."
HOLLIS—"The Concert."
KELPH'S—Vanderbilt.
MAJESTIC—"The Merry Widow."
PARK—Rose Stahl.
ST. JAMES—"Don." matinees only.
PLYMOUTH—George Arliss in "Disraeli."
TREMONT—Henry Miller.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., 5th rehearsal. Boston Symphony orchestra. George Proctor, soloist. Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital. Alfred F. Denghausen. Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., 6th concert. Boston Symphony orchestra. George Proctor, soloist. Sunday 3:15 p. m., pension fund concert. Boston Symphony orchestra. Karl Muck, conductor.

Leading Events in Athletic World

LIGHT PRACTISE FOR HARVARD ELEVEN IS PLANNED FOR TODAY

With Exception of Captain Wendell All First String Men Are Now in Championship Form

TRY FORWARD PASS

Light work is planned for the Harvard varsity football candidates this afternoon in preparation for the game tomorrow. No scrimmage work will be allowed. The last hard practise was held Thursday and owing to the conditions of the weather was not very satisfactory.

Captain Wendell is the only man on the varsity who is not in shape to play the entire game against Dartmouth and he will start the game and probably remain until the first score is made. Bradley, the substitute quarterback, and Coolidge at end will be out of the game for the remainder of the season.

Most of the daily scrimmages this week have been used to perfect the forward pass. Harvard has been very poor in all of the open field work this season and the repeated success which the smaller teams have had in working the forward pass for long gains has caused the coaches to fear that Dartmouth and Yale will put these plays into use. The second team has been given the ball and all kinds of forward passes tried so that the varsity backfield will have plenty of chance to develop a strong defense for these plays.

The offense work of the team has been given little work because the coaches believe that Harvard can score on any team in the country; their only fear being that their opponents will score more than they do. What offensive work has been tried has been limited mostly to open formations and to the forward pass in which Harvard is unusually weak for a team which is as strong in all other departments of the game as the Crimson is.

Fulton is playing the fine game of which he alone is capable and his punts will probably be better than any which the Harvard backfield will be called upon to handle. The other end of the line is unsettled with the close of the season only 10 days away. O'Brien seems to have a little on any of the other candidates and his open field work when he is down under punts is the best which has been seen in the stadium this year, but he is very light and may have to give way to Hollister or Millholland. Frothingham is another possibility for this end and is very fast for a man of his weight.

Hitchcock and Storer are the strength of the Harvard line and they are not likely to meet their match in either the Dartmouth or the Yale tackles. Both men are working hard every day and they seem to be the only two men on the squad who have not slowed up after the week's rest following the Princeton game. T. Frothingham has made good as the first substitute tackle.

Trumbull is having his troubles and there seems to be some doubt as to whether or not he will play against Dartmouth but he will surely play the Yale game and for tomorrow his place can be filled by either Driscoll or McGuire. Both of these men have been considered possibilities for this guard position during the early season and either will be able to hold his own with the heavy Dartmouth line. Pennock is strong at the other guard.

Parmenter is slacking up since the Princeton game, but will probably be seen to advantage against both Dartmouth and Yale. Wigglesworth is a good substitute and will probably be first string center next year.

Gardner has the quarterback position firmly in hand and will be seen in that place in the two remaining games. Freedley, who is too light, is the best of the substitutes, but unless Gardner is forced to retire it is not likely that a substitute will be put in his place.

Of the backfield both Wendell and Brickley are on the doubtful list. Hardwick, Bradley and Lingard are all men of the first class, and now that Willets has settled his difficulties with the college office another good man is added to the list. Willets is also a good punter and could do Felton's work in that department if called upon. Hardwick is the fastest back which Harvard has developed in years, and Bradley is one of the best defensive backs on the squad. No one, however, is able to take Brickley's place when it comes to drop kicking, and none of the backs are able to replace Wendell in line plunging. The backfield as a whole is working together like a machine, and it is this team work upon which the Harvard coaches are relying to make most of the points against Dartmouth and Yale.

MCCUTCHEON GIANTS' SECRETARY
NEW YORK—J. D. O'Brien, secretary of the New York National League Baseball Club, resigned Thursday and J. W. McCutcheon, a director of the club, was elected to succeed him. H. N. Hempstead, son-in-law of John T. Brush, president of the club, was elected vice-president. Mr. O'Brien is now in the West.

ATHLETICS SHUT OUT CUBANS
HAVANA—The Philadelphia American league team won Thursday from Havana, 10 to 0.

YALE ELEVEN TO SPEND THE NIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY

Varsity Keeps Scrubs From Scoring for Thirty Minutes in Last Scrimmage Work of the Week

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The last practice of the week for the Yale varsity football team will be held on Yale field early this afternoon, and the men will leave this evening for New York, where they will put up tonight, going to Princeton tomorrow morning for the annual game with the Tigers.

In the final scrimmage before the game with Princeton the defense of the varsity was given a thorough test Thursday and the result was satisfactory to the coaches.

The coaches gave the ball to the scrubs and told them to make a touchdown, and though the varsity held the scrubs for downs, time and time again, the scrubs were allowed to retain the ball and press on toward the varsity goal line. Of course it was impossible for the varsity to keep the scrubs from ever scoring and 30 minutes after the scrimmage started the scrubs finally succeeded in putting the ball over the line for a touchdown. There was no goal.

Bomeiser played nearly through the game at right end and shows that the coaches plan to use him in the game Saturday. Gallauer got in for a while, but the regular left end was Avery. The only regular not in the game was Philbin, who rested. Pumpy playing in his place. The lineup for the Princeton game will be:

Avery, L., Talbot, L., Cooney, L., Ketcham, E., Pendleton, E., Warren, E., Bomeiser, E., Wheeler, G., Philbin, L., Spaulding, R., Flynn, E.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Thomas Carson, catcher, is to manage the Waco team next year.

Ex-Manager Kling of the Boston Nationals is said to have received offers from the New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh National clubs for next season.

It is stated that Lee Tannehill, the former star infielder of the Chicago Americans, is likely to manage the South Bend team in the Central league next year.

Washington baseball followers are figuring that the Athletics are the team they will have to beat to win the American league pennant next year. That's the way the Boston followers feel also.

We hear a lot about Tinker managing the Cincinnati Nationals next year, but not a word on what O'Day will do in 1913. He has said he would never umpire again so it looks as if he might retire from baseball.

Veau Gregg, the star left-handed pitcher of the Cleveland Americans is now in Edmonton, Alta., where he is going into the plastering business with his father this winter. He has already signed his 1913 contract with Cleveland.

Isbel of Des Moines led the Western League at batting this year with the official average of .381. He went to the bat 63 times and made 24 hits. Borton of St. Joseph was second with .364, going to the bat 450 times and making 166 hits. Six batters made 200 or more hits, but the best of them was sixth in the standing.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR YALE GAME

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will run several special trains from Boston to New Haven for the Harvard-Yale game Nov. 23.

A special parlor car train will leave the South station at 8:05 a. m. and Back Bay at 8:09 a. m. and a special coach train will leave the South station at 8:36 a. m. and Back Bay at 8:40 a. m. The round-trip fares will be \$8.50 on the former and \$5 on the latter. There will also be a special sleeping car train leaving Boston Friday afternoon, the cars of which will be sidetracked for occupancy over night.

PRINCETON AWARDS 17 "PS"

PRINCETON, N. J.—Seventeen varsity "P's" were awarded to this year's first team football players Thursday in recognition of their work in the Harvard game. This number is greater by four than last year's list of varsity letter men. F. Trenkmann, a substitute fullback, who was sent into the Harvard game at the last minute, received his insignia, although he did not take part in any actual play. The list follows: Andrews, S. Baker, H. Baker, Ballin, Blumenthal, Logan, De Witt, Emmons, Pendleton, Phillips, Penfield, Shenk, Streit, W. Swart, F. Trenkmann, E. Waller and Wight. Of these S. Baker, Ballin, Streit, W. Swart and F. Trenkmann have won the unusual distinction of having received the letter in their sophomore year.

CORNELL TEAM AT DETROIT
DETROIT—Cornell's football team arrived here today and went to the Detroit country club for the day where they will have light signal practise. They will go to Ann Arbor tomorrow morning for the annual game with Michigan. It was said here today that Captain Butler will be back in the game after an absence of six weeks.

ARBITRATION BOARD OF MINOR LEAGUES IS IN SESSION TODAY

Expect to Decide Many Important Cases Before Night—Columbus, O., Chosen as Next Meeting Place

MUCH TRADE TALK

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The arbitration board, which until today has had little time during the minor league meeting here to accomplish much, is now hard at work. Before today's session is over it is expected that a number of important decisions will be handed down. Sec. J. H. Farrell said today that it might take two days to adjudicate all the claims. After a late session Thursday night the work of the association proper came to a close, and many of the members left for home. Columbus, O., was selected as the 1913 meeting place of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues Thursday. A committee of five members was appointed to confer with the national commission and readjust the national agreement signed between the commission and the association last year, in accordance with the desires of association members expressed during this meeting.

Omaha was the closest competitor of Columbus for the next year's meeting place, but the Ohio city appeared to be favored by reason of the fact that Columbus had a leading club in the American association. San Francisco and Nashville, Tenn., also were after the meeting.

Trade and barter talk was so common Thursday that President M. H. Sexton of the association found it difficult to get enough members together to constitute a quorum.

Appointment of the readjustment committee settled what threatened to become an object of severe contention among the magnates. There appeared some dissatisfaction with the agreement insofar as it required the minors to submit their salary limit action to the commission for approval and because many of the smaller leagues thought the commission dictatorial in its attitude.

President Sexton announced as members of his committee to meet the national committee, besides himself, E. F. Barrow of the International league; W. M. Kavanaugh of the Southern league; F. R. Carson of the Central league, and M. E. Justice of the Central association.

Hugh Duffy according to rumors, may manage any one of a list of clubs ranging from the New York American league team to St. Paul, Minn., and back to Newark, N. J. It is admitted that he has been signed by no one.

Pitcher Donnelly of the Boston National league team was sold to the Atlanta club in the Southern league, and Jesse Tannehill was slated to act as relief and coach pitcher for St. Joseph, Mo. Providence of the International league was after waivers for Charles O'Leary, who managed the Indianapolis team for a time this past season.

A committee was appointed to recommend before Jan. 1 a schedule of maximum individual salary limits, the association being unable to agree on such a schedule.

There is a rising dissension among the class B leagues over the determination that the Northwest league may maintain a salary limit of \$1000 more than the rest of the leagues in the class. The others feel that this practically gives one of their number a class A rating, except for waiver and release rules.

HARVARD INTERCLASS RUN

Harvard's interclass cross-country run will be held over a five-mile course at Chestnut Hill this afternoon. Ten men will run on each team. The first five to score. No men are eligible who have not taken strength tests. The four class captains are H. P. Lawless '13, R. St. B. Boyd '14, B. S. Carter '15, and W. W. Kent '16. The championship was won by 1913 last year.

10,000 MEN

Every month there are about 10,000 men in Boston who try a new brand of collars. They are particular men who are looking for a better fitting, better wearing, more stylish collar. Not all of them try Frisbie collars. But it is only a matter of time when they will.

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IMPORTANT DAY IN 18.2 BILLIARD TITLE TOURNEY

Slosson Gives Fine Exhibition When He Wins From Demarest With Fine Average of 26 9-19

NEW YORK—Today's play in the 18.2 ball line billiard championship tournament will be the crucial test for five of the cue experts, Slosson, Sutton, Cline, Hoppe and Morningstar. They are tied for first place as the result of Thursday's matches, in which Morningstar, who was undefeated, dropped a loosely-played game to Cline.

This afternoon Yamada and Cline and Demarest and Taylor are scheduled to play. This evening, four of the five who have a chance at the title will compete. And it is agreed by followers of the tournament that the two who drop tonight's contests will be practically eliminated. The quartet are matched as follows: Morningstar vs. Sutton, and Hoppe vs. Slosson.

The best exhibition thus far was given Thursday night by George Slosson, the veteran player, in his match with Demarest, whom he defeated by a score of 500 to 223.

Slosson's play was that of a master, and his nursing and delicate cue work netted him the high average and high run of the tournament up to the present, as he made 166 in his ninth inning. Three innings later he ran 136, which placed him so far ahead of Demarest that the rest was easy. Demarest's best efforts were 44 and 36, and at no time did the young Chicago player appear able to do himself justice.

Much interest was manifested in the other match of the evening, that between George Sutton and Yamada, the Japanese expert. Sutton was in splendid form, making runs of 40, 68 and 60 in his first three innings and 75 and 48 in the eleventh and twelfth. His play was steady all through, and at the end of the twelfth inning the score stood 374 to 206 in his favor. He finished the game in the twenty-fifth inning.

The afternoon games were somewhat tedious and were devoid of incident, except for the fact that Cline defeated the leader, Morningstar, this being the Pittsburgh man's first setback since the tournament began. It was a see-saw game all through, but Cline proved the stronger and finished in the thirty-third inning with a beautifully played run of 72, making the score 500 to 420.

Hoppe at times was indifferent in his play against Taylor, who played carefully but had little luck in his attempts to gather the balls for a run. In the thirteenth inning he led the champion by seven caroms, but Hoppe in his last three innings, with scores of 38 and 37, ran out the game in his thirty-fifth inning, Taylor's total being 394.

LIGHT WORK FOR PRINCETON TEAM THIS AFTERNOON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Light signal drill is all that is planned for the Princeton varsity football players this afternoon in preparation for the Yale game tomorrow. The eleven ended the hard part of its preparation Thursday with a two-hour workout on the freshman field this afternoon. Contrary to general expectation, light scrimmage was held, but this did not last more than 10 minutes, serving merely to give the first eleven a little defensive tryout and a chance to run through their formations.

Penfield had his first try-out as varsity punter and indulged in a kicking drill from regular scrimmage formations. Waller and DeWitt also got off a few twisters with Captain Pendleton, Emmons and the two Bakers gathering them in. The ends were given a long drill in getting down under the punts. H. Baker spent considerable time in place kicking.

All of the regulars with the exception of Dunlap were in the line, Wright taking the latter's place. Capt. Pendleton, Waller and H. Baker alternates in the two halfback positions.

FIRST NEW ENGLAND CROSS COUNTRY RUN DOWN FOR TOMORROW

Four Colleges Have Entered Men and Good Contest is Expected Over Famous Technology Course

WILL WATCH TABER

With 10 of the larger New England colleges entering their best men, the first annual cross-country run of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association which will be held over the famous Brookline course tomorrow morning promises to be a big success.

The colleges that will be represented are Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Maine, M. I. T., Tufts, Williams and W. P. I. Bates, Colby, Trinity, Vermont and Wesleyan are also members of the association, but have not entered teams.

Each college is allowed to enter and run seven men, but only the first five men to finish will score for each school. Those who have been following the work of the various teams this fall are picking Dartmouth to carry off the team honors as well as the individual prize. In Harmon and Maroon Dartmouth has two exceptionally fast runners, and they are well backed up by a number of other fast performers.

While Brown is not generally regarded as a likely contender for the team prize, the work of Capt. N. S. Taber will be watched closely. Taber is the athlete who sprang a big surprise in the last intercollegiate meet when he tied John Paul Jones of Cornell in the mile. Later he went to Stockholm as a member of the Olympic team. He has been working hard for this race, and those who have seen him in action fancy him as the first man to finish.

Technology will be represented by a well-balanced team. There is no particular man who stands out as being in the same class as Taber or Harmon or Maroon, but they have a faculty of finishing well together and up among the leaders. The list of entries follows:

Amherst—H. V. Caldwell, S. H. Cobb, T. F. Cousins, G. Glann, J. L. Kink, K. G. Lindsay, H. S. Loomis, W. J. Marsh, C. H. Pease, H. H. Pease, C. Shumway, L. Shumway, B. N. Stitts, N. Stone, F. C. Taylor, H. S. Taylor and R. W. Westcott.

Bowdoin—H. H. Ball, T. E. Emery, J. O. Tarbox, C. B. Haskell, G. W. Bacon, J. A. Norton, E. P. Marshall, G. A. MacWilliams, E. S. Boardman, L. Irving and F. W. Fort.

Brown—A. N. Cook, A. B. Cook, W. L. Dealey, A. G. Gould, H. S. Little, H. B. M. Saunders, N. S. Taber, C. W. Walker and W. R. Waterman.

Dartmouth—J. T. Ball, P. S. Harmon, F. R. Maroon, J. L. Day, W. R. R. Granger, E. R. Merritt, H. B. Ball, S. D. Rose, R. W. Brown, G. Mower, C. A. Edison, R. L. Durkin, J. O. Parson, S. W. Saltmarsh, E. R. Mott, H. T. E. Knuch, J. M. Dolan, H. E. Fuller and H. Hayward.

Holy Cross—W. F. Daly, T. A. Dowd, E. Dowling, J. T. Higgins, J. M. Hogan, W. F. O'Brien, S. E. Sullivan, C. Sczesniewicz, R. J. Dee, J. S. Coster, J. F. Milliken and T. J. McCabe.

Maine—H. Burgess, R. Bell, E. Coffin, R. P. Clark, F. R. Morris, R. A. Power and W. D. Towser.

M. I. T.—A. F. Nye, M. E. Hill, R. E. Palmer, R. D. Bonney, F. J. Wall, C. H. Wilkins, H. S. Benson, C. S. Lee, S. W. Gurney, C. T. Guething, C. W. Lovell, E. L. Macdonald, L. E. Best, E. M. Loveland, R. H. Wilde, A. F. Pease, F. L. Cook, J. C. Sheed, E. B. Germain and R. F. Pollard.

Tufts—R. W. Atwater, C. D. Prescott, E. N. Fox, R. Swan and E. R. Kutz.

Williams—W. Boynton, L. K. Bradley, H. E. Duryea, O. Toll, S. Corer, G. T. Curtis, E. S. Frazier, R. C. Lincoln, F. P. Olmsted, W. C. H. Robinson, J. O. Rogers, J. D. Stevens, J. M. Gilchrist, R. H. Hodge, J. F. Newton and A. Shriver.

W. P. I.—R. L. Keith, O. S. Porter, K. Hugo, E. R. Hedstrom, H. Lord, A. L. Miller, S. H. Burgess and E. F. Church.

STOCKHOLM REPORTER AT GAME

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An application for a seat in the press stand for the Yale-Harvard game at Yale field has been received at the ticket department from a representative of the Politik, the largest newspaper in Stockholm, Sweden, which will have a reporter at the game to tell the Swedes how we play football in this country. The application does not state whether he will need a special cable from the stand to Stockholm to bulletin the game in front of the office there.

SIDELINE NOTES

Brickley, Mahan and Hardwick. Looks like a pretty clever backfield for the Crimson in 1913.

It is many seasons since it was possible to foretell Harvard's first eleven's lineup as early as was the case this year.

Dartmouth has not crossed Harvard's goal line since 1908. She has scored twice since, however, on goals from the field.

In talking about what the western football coaches have done this year, the work of Coach Hammett at Northwestern University should not be overlooked.

The appearance of Neil Snow as umpire of the Yale-Princeton game will mark the first time that a western player has held an official position in a big eastern game.

Weyand, one of the tackles on the West Point team last year, but who has been unable to play this year on account of studies, has just come out for the team, and should strengthen it materially.

Captain Mahan of the Harvard freshman eleven has at last given a sample of what he can do on a college gridiron. His drop kicks used to be famous at Andover, and his 47-yard one against Worcester Academy this year is only a sample of what he can do when he tries.

MANY RUMORS AS TO CLUB'S SALE

PHILADELPHIA—Followers of the Philadelphia National League Club are today wondering just what the situation is regarding the buying of that franchise by new parties. Rumors are springing up almost every hour regarding a sure sale. One of the latest is that a syndicate composed of Cohan and Harris of New York and R. A. Balfour of this city are to buy it.

Still another statement says that H. H. Frazee and W. F. Baker of New York city have already purchased the club and that William H. Locke, secretary of the Pittsburgh club will be president and M. J. Donlin, the Pittsburgh centerfielder, will manage it.

CLASS FOOTBALL IS ON AT HARVARD

Games in the Harvard interclass football series start on Soldiers field this afternoon. The first two will be played, the seniors meeting the juniors and the sophomores the second freshman team, which is representing 1916 in this series. The two winning teams will play Monday afternoon for the championship.

All men who have not already taken strength tests must take them today or have them transferred from some other sport. It is imperative that every player be ready on time. H. N. Baldwin '13 has been appointed captain of the senior team in place of E. D. Graves '13.

A. SHUMAN & CO.

DURING THE INVASION OF ENGLAND BY

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Suit prices ranges from \$15 for domestic worsteds to \$45 for imported fabrics.

The three-button, soft roll front sack suit has a quiet simplicity yet smart tone that gives the wearer an individual, well-groomed appearance. Prices from \$25 to \$35.

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Week Among the College Students

FRATERNITIES JOIN IN CELEBRATION AT NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. H.—Fraternalism at New Hampshire College are to hold their annual initiation and banquet this evening, and the college exercises will be suspended tomorrow as usual.

Money has been raised by the athletic association to build a new board track for the use of the track team. It will probably be built directly back of the gymnasium, and will be ready for use during the coming winter season.

At the annual fall fruit show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held in Boston recently, New Hampshire won the apple judging contest, and finished second in the box and barrel contest. The judging team consisted of R. B. Piper, C. B. Blodgett, and W. A. Osgood. The packing team was composed of R. B. Piper, C. B. Blodgett and W. H. Wells.

A movement has been started to publish a New Hampshire College song book. It is the intention of the publishers that the book contain all the college songs which are sung by the student body in the past and present and also to contain several new melodies and medleys written this year.

JOURNALISTS AT OKLAHOMA FORM CLUB FOR STUDY

NORMAN, Okla.—Upper classmen at University of Oklahoma and others who are doing journalistic work at the university have formed an organization known as the Journalistic Club. Most of the members intend to take up the work of journalism when they leave school. The club will meet semi-monthly to study and discuss problems connected with the newspaper world.

The officers are as follows: President, Orel Busby of Konawa; vice-president, V. E. Danner of Stillwater; secretary and treasurer, John Harley of Phillips, and corresponding secretary, Morrison Toomer of Muskogee.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

EXETER, N. H.—A meeting of the Rhode Island Club of Phillips Exeter Academy was held recently.

A meeting of the Golden Branch Literary Society was held Tuesday evening, when the question, "That the Small College Is Better for the Average Student than the Large College," was debated. The negative which won the debate, was upheld by L. Williams, '14, and R. F. Cleveland, '15.

Wednesday evening J. P. Webber, a professor of English at the academy, recited Shakespeare's "Hamlet" in the academy chapel.

The Southern Club of the academy will hold a social gathering in the gymnasium tomorrow evening.

The Rev. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, will be the preacher on Sunday.

At the meeting of the Christian Fraternity last Sunday the subject was "Men Whom We Admire."

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Prof. James Morgan Hart of Cornell University lectured on "The English Language—Why and How We Study It," before the students of Vassar College recently.

The second match hockey game between 1915 and 1916 was won by 1915 with a score of 5-2. The score of the third game between 1913 and 1916 was 7-3, in favor of 1913.

An organ recital was given on Wednesday afternoon by Ernest Mitchell, the organist of Trinity church, Boston.

Two lectures will be given today. The first one, in the afternoon, by Dean Walter T. Sumner of Chicago, will be on "Some Aspects of Social and Civic Progress." In the evening Prof. Julius Peterson of the University of Munich and the exchange professor at Yale University will speak.

First hall play, "Prunella, or Love in a Dutch Garden," will be given tomorrow by Philaletheis.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—In view of the fact that Michigan University is claimed to have more foreign students than any other university in the country, the recent action of President Hutchins in appointing an advisory faculty committee to hear complaints of foreign students should make the western college more attractive than ever to those from other lands.

Preliminary tryouts for the university debating team are being held this week. The National Association of Collegiate Alumnae is holding its annual convention in Ann Arbor this week. Several new colleges will be admitted to the organization this session; besides it is planned to have a more or less complete reorganization of the by-laws.

VERMONT ACADEMY

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt.—Statistics recently taken from the student body at Vermont Academy show that the colleges most preferred are Vermont, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Yale. The states furnishing the largest number of students are Vermont, Massachusetts and New York. The most popular course is the Latin-Scientific. The most preferred work is engineering.

MONTEZUMA MOUNTAIN RANCH SCHOOL



School situated high in the Santa Cruz mountains, near Los Gatos, Cal., prepares boys for entrance to western universities

LOS GATOS, Cal.—A shop fully equipped with modern machinery is being installed in the Montezuma Mountain ranch school. When it is completed the subjects taught will be included as a regular part of the curriculum. The school, which is situated among the redwoods of the Santa Cruz mountains on a 70-acre fruit ranch, prepares students for entrance to Stanford University and the University of California. E. A. Rogers is the principal.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, will deliver an address on "The Civic Responsibility of the College Woman," before a meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at Ann Arbor, Mich., this evening.

Miss Anna Brown, secretary of the Student Volunteer band, addressed the college last Sunday night. Le Gioscoe, the social club, held a gathering in the gymnasium Tuesday evening.

Saturday evening the chapters of the debating society met. To De, the senior society, opened its meeting to the sophomores. The subject under discussion in each chapter was:

"Resolved, that the freshman frolic should be abolished." It was decided that the traditional frolic should not be abolished, but that restrictions and regulations governing it should be decided upon by an arbitration committee.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER, N. H.—At the organization meeting of the freshman class of Dartmouth College the following officers were elected for the first semester: President, A. M. Telfer of New York; secretary, P. O. Sontar, and treasurer, W. K. York of Boston. R. K. Parkhurst was elected to represent the class on the executive committee of the College Club. Among the chief topics which arose was the complaint that a number of the freshmen were not wearing the green caps with white buttons, and steps were taken to enforce the custom originated by the class of 1915 last year. K. H. Fulmer, '13, of Erie, Pa.; W. H. Mason, '13, of Boston, and Ward Wilkins, '13, of Newton Center, Mass., as representatives of Paleopithec, organized the class.

An innovation took place in Hanover recently when the College Club procured a five-piece orchestra to play in the Commons at mealtime. Every one of the 400 seats was taken early.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL

AMHERST, Mass.—B. L. Morgan of the extension service of Massachusetts Agricultural College is engaged in making investigations of social, economic and educational conditions in communities which have applied for his services. He maintains that every community should have a definite policy or program involving cooperation along various practical lines, such as education, religion, recreation, transportation and town beautification.

About 200 foreign speaking people are taking lessons in English from college students. Most of those attending are Polish mill operatives in towns immediately surrounding Amherst. In these places classes have been formed and several educational subjects taught.

VALLEY CITY STATE NORMAL

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—The Valley City State Normal school, under the direction of Dean Goodsell of the Normal Conservatory of Music, is preparing to present the cantata, "Joan of Arc" during the winter.

The extension department of the normal school is arranging for the publication of a booklet covering the lecture subjects with which the various members of the faculty will appear in public this year. Arrangements have also been made under which the conservatory of music will be enabled to offer several attractions to the different communities in the state in the way of vocal and instrumental recitals and concerts.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK—The women's law class of New York University held its first session Monday in the University building on Washington square. This year is the twenty-third in the history of the class, which was founded in 1890 by the Women's Legal Educational Society, and during these 23 years many of the leading women of New York city and the vicinity have received the certificate of the class. Some of these have become so interested in the study of law that they have entered the university law school after completing the law class for women.

DEBATERS AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY READY FOR TRIALS

COLUMBUS, O.—The Tri-state League, made up of the Ohio State, Illinois and Indiana universities, will debate the following question this year: "Resolved, That recall of state and local judges by popular vote is desirable." The first preliminary at Ohio State will be held Nov. 20 in Page hall.

The new university quartet has been selected as follows: First tenor, John E. Almstedt; second tenor, D. W. Lott; first bass, R. H. Whipp; second bass, Arthur Howson.

The Columbus chapter of Phi Kappa Psi Association has chosen the quarters 85 Sixteenth avenue for its home, formerly occupied by Triangle. Possession will be taken the first of the year. Eight new members were recently elected. A social will be given during the month.

The Varsity "O" Alumni Association is planning a reunion of graduates who won the athletic "O." to be held Saturday evening after the Ohio-Penn State game and a banquet at Ohio Union.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tryouts for the various positions in the play, "Arms and the Man," by Bernard Shaw, will be held during the week at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Holt, the director, has announced that the play will be given some time before Dec. 25.

An endowment fund of \$15,000 is being raised by the Law Alumni Association for the aid of needy students who have shown marked ability in their law studies. The fund is being raised on the recommendation of W. R. Vance, the dean.

The Women's League of the university has decided to renew efforts for a women's gymnasium during the next session of the Minnesota Legislature. A committee will be appointed to work for it among the legislators.

The Scandinavians of the university, headed by Prof. Gisle Botne of the department of Scandinavian languages and literature, have begun a campaign for money for the erection of a building on the campus. The sum desired is \$75,000.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—The Forestry Club of the University of Maine has organized for the year with the following officers: President, Arthur F. Amadon, '13; vice-president, W. D. Towner, '14; secretary-treasurer, Charles R. Atwood, '14; executive committee, E. R. Savage, '13, Harry R. Leavitt, '14 and William H. Martin, '14. The club has decided to hold bi-monthly meetings this year and to arrange for speakers to address the club once a month.

The sophomore calendar will be issued the first of December.

The first junior assembly of the year was given on the evening of the Bowdoin game.

President Aleo has announced the names of the first five members of the senior class to be elected to Phi Kappa Psi as follows: Forest B. Ames, Bangor; Mark D. Cronan, Middleton, Mass.; Raymond O. Jackson, Harrison; Miss Antoinette T. Webb, Bangor; and Miss Amanda B. Severance, Old Town. The names of the other five seniors to be chosen this year will be announced during the spring semester.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—The Colby College faculty has just voted to change its regular weekly meeting day from Wednesday to Friday afternoon at 4.15. For many years the meeting has been held each Wednesday. The change was made to enable the members of the faculty to give complete weekly reports and to allow them Wednesday afternoon free. The championship of the women's division in basketball has been awarded to the class of 1912, the team of that class having defeated each of the other three classes in the annual fall tournament.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Charles H. Baker, C. E., '86, of Cornell University, has signified his intention of establishing in the college of civil engineering a prize for public speaking open to juniors and seniors. The prize will be the income of a sum of \$2000; first prize will be \$100 and second prize \$20.

On the recommendation of the agricultural council O. A. Johannsen has been promoted to the position of assistant professor of biology, and F. E. Robertson assistant professor of animal husbandry. A. B. Rocknagel has been elected professor of forestry.

PENNSYLVANIA MEN SHOW REGISTRATION OF 5261 AT OPENING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With a gross registration of 5261 the University of Pennsylvania begins its one hundred and seventy-third year. Allowing for approximately 220 duplications in registration between various departments the net registration for the year stands at 5041. The number of freshmen enrolled is 1313.

While the total enrollment has fallen off 91 as compared with the preceding year's figures, it is interesting to note that there is an increase of 82 in the number of first year men.

But four departments have a decrease in registration in the freshman class—Arts and science, 12; chemical engineering, 3; mechanical and electrical engineering, 27; and veterinary medicine, 11. Increases are noted in biology, 5; Wharton school, 57; evening school, 31; medical school, 4; dental school, 25; law school, 10.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Arrangements have been made with Prof. Rudolf Eucken of Jena to give three lectures at Smith College on successive Monday afternoons, the first of which was given this week. Opportunity is thus afforded to students of the college and others to hear one of the most distinguished philosophers. The lectures are given under the auspices of the philosophy and German departments.

At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Smith, papers were read by Aline Smith, Pontiac, Mich.; Marion Hines, Albion, Ill., and Ruth Ensing, Pittsfield, Mass. Professor Dolson of the philosophy department spoke briefly of Professor Eucken and his work. The following new members were elected to the society: Fronia Fisher, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Marion Snitseler, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Marguerite Haacke, South Bend, Ind.; Clara Ottman, Stamford, Conn., and Marjorie Anderson, Sandusky, O.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

WORCESTER, Mass.—W. W. Monroe of Worcester has been appointed as instructor in pattern making at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute to take the place of Wilber R. Tilden, who resigned last week.

R. H. Truscott has been appointed as editor-in-chief of the Aftermath, the senior class publication. F. Carpenter was selected as business manager. Other editors and officers are to be chosen later.

Harry B. Lindsay, '13, has been chosen as editor-in-chief of the Worcester Tech Journal, the bi-monthly periodical published by the institute, and his assistant editors will be Albert S. Crandon, '14, and M. G. Steele, '13. Prof. G. H. Hayes will be managing editor and the associate editors are to be Prof. A. W. French, Prof. A. D. Butterfield, Prof. C. M. Allen and Prof. R. C. Sweetser. H. H. Chase, '13, was appointed business manager, and his assistants will be A. W. Peters, '14, and R. H. Crippen, '15.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—In order to guard against misrepresentations concerning University of Wisconsin news sent to outside papers, the student club has asked for the registration of all university correspondents.

Belle Fligelman, '13, Helena, Mont., president of the Woman's Self-Government Association, and Dorothy F. Lenroot, '14, secretary of the association, returned on Sunday from the eastern conference of women's self-governing associations, held at Aurora, N. Y.—The women attended as visitors from Wisconsin.

Committees for the annual military ball, the officers' social and the officers' formal, were appointed this week.

The date of the third annual union vaudeville is Jan. 8.

Wisconsin has an enrollment of 4014, according to the new directory. Including the summer session enrollment there will be over 6000 for the year.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

URBANA, Ill.—It seems possible that the "honorary system" may have a trial at the University of Illinois. The senior society, Mawanda, the Pan-Hellenic Union, the college of agriculture students club and several other organizations have declared in favor of it. The student papers will give editorial assistance, and several instructors are giving it a trial in their classes.

A membership campaign conducted by the Students Y. M. C. A. has netted so far 506 members and it is expected that this number will be increased considerably before the campaign closes.

The new museum of classical archaeology and art of the university was opened last Friday.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—A \$75,000 art collection is the latest attraction to be used in the interest of the extension department of the University of Kansas. Some time ago it was announced that this department would employ motion pictures in its work; now, an option has been secured on a collection of the work of American artists and this collection will be used as an exhibition in the cities and towns of the state for the next six months, provided the cooperation of the cities can be obtained.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In one of the April numbers of Golf Illustrated I came across another of the "Looker-ons" amusing sketches from the point of view of a member of the gallery. He says:

I fear that there are few golfers who attend big tournaments as spectators and who come away at the end of the day with a feeling of complete satisfaction. That is because all big tournaments offer us such a wealth of good things to see that we are overcome by the difficulty of making up our minds what to select. It is true that when the final is reached the strain on our capacity for selection is relieved, but then the final occupies only one day out of several. It accordingly happens, during the early stages of such tournaments, that those of us who in our greediness are anxious not to miss anything, keep flying wildly over the course from one match to another, making breathless inquiries, to which the answers are invariably disappointing. It is usually my melancholy fate to select the wrong match to follow.

By the wrong match I mean that one on the course of which nobody does anything delightfully bad. I have never seen a ball altogether, as other and luckier people have. I have never seen anybody get a hole in one in a championship meeting—nor, indeed, in any other meeting—and this has happened tolerably frequently. I was once present at an important meeting at which the last players had to make their strokes by torchlight, but I had left long before the interesting occurrence. At the close of a busy day's play I resign myself to such observations as: "Did you see that great shot of Vardon's at the eighteenth?" "Fancy Taylor taking five putts at the fourth!" "Mr. Plummer took three to get out of the bunker at the sixteenth green and holed out in 11. These incidents, all the more attractive because the eyewitness, on learning that I have not seen them, expatiate on their remarkable character, seem never likely to make my share.

Quite the best way in which to comport oneself when attending a big tournament is to follow to the letter the rule which one has made for oneself the night before. This requires much strength of will, but it is conducive to peace of mind. And an excellent rule to follow is that one should take up one's position near the front tee at an hour that entails neither early rising from bed or from lunch.

The spectator should attach himself to the first match that sets off after his arrival, and should follow his match as far as the sixth green. At this point he may rest till the next match comes up, and this he should join until the twelfth green is reached, where, similarly occupied, he should wait for the third couple or quartette. It is, it must be admitted, practically certain that in this way he will miss all the sensations of the meeting, but as against that he will not overtake himself.

The spectator will do well to be content with these. For a golf tournament does not lend itself to spectacular effects. It is no doubt on this account that a great many keen golfers resolutely refuse to attach themselves under any circumstances to a golf gallery. These are the people whom you may see, while an important final is in progress, contentedly playing their own round, far apart from the surging crowd. I do not blame them. The fact that there are people who will watch golf when they might be playing it is one of those mysteries which Mr. Haultain alone might be able to explain. Yet there are many such. They represent a type which is easily recognized, but with difficulty described. Any one who, for gain, makes a practice of following golf matches can point out with comparative

certainly the type which does so for fun. Very representative of the type is, for example, the middle-aged gentleman who looks like a retired military officer (he has recently taken to the game and the skill displayed by the great exponents strikes him as smacking of the supernatural) in a suit of striking tweed, spats, and alpine hat. He carries one of those machines that are adapted to the uses of walking stick and occasional rest. He calls Braid, Jimmy.

ODD FELLOWS WILL DEDICATE NEW BUILDING

READING—The new \$25,000 home of Security lodge, I. O. O. F., which was built on the old site on Wolcott street, will be dedicated tonight. The dedication ceremonies will be conducted by James S. Roberts, grand master, assisted by James H. Higgins of Winchester, deputy of Security lodge; Mrs. Elizabeth Trask of Melrose, deputy of Enterprize Rebekah lodge; Mrs. Grace M. Reeves of Somerville, president of the Rebekah assembly; her marshal, Mrs. Belle Cutting, of Boston, and Mrs. Sarah Barry of Charlestown, and Mrs. May Gaynor of Roxbury, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the Rebekah assembly.

The dedication exercises are to be at 7.15 o'clock, after which there will be addresses by the visiting officers and by pastors of Reading churches, including the Rev. D. A. Newton, the Rev. J. E. Waterhouse, the Rev. F. M. Holt, the Rev. M. F. Ham and the Rev. Walter C. Myers of Concord, N. H.

STUDIES TRAFFIC IDEAS IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO—Dr. Edwin J. Clapp, traffic expert of the Directors of the Port of Boston, made a thorough investigation of traffic conditions in this city Thursday.

He inspected the freight terminals of the Lake lines and the Buffalo grain elevators. W. H. Fredericks, traffic manager of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, accompanied Mr. Clapp on his visit to the water front, and told him of the work the chamber is doing in developing business and improving traffic.

MR. HEDGES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Job E. Hedges, defeated Republican candidate for governor of New York, was a White House caller Thursday.

MERCHANTS APPROVE MALDEN'S \$500,000 CIVIC CENTER PLAN

Malden's Board of Trade has endorsed plan of the city council for establishing a civic center in Malden at a cost of approximately \$500,000 and urged that the city government order sketches prepared showing the proposed improvement in order that some definite plans could be indorsed and worked upon by the board in conjunction with the city government. Mayor George L. Farrell outlined the plan for the improvement. He proposed that a new city hall and postoffice building be erected on the land between Main, Salem and Irving streets; that the present city hall be made into a county court house and leased by the city to the county and that the balance of the land, with the exception of the new schoolhouse at Ferry and Irving streets, be converted into a park. This would result in the removal from this tract of about a score of small business blocks.

MONEY TRUST INQUIRY
WASHINGTON—Representative Pujo of Louisiana has called a meeting of the House money trust investigating committee for the latter part of next week.

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Tickets now on sale, 50c to \$2.00. Address mail orders to Box Office Downtown Ticket Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston street.

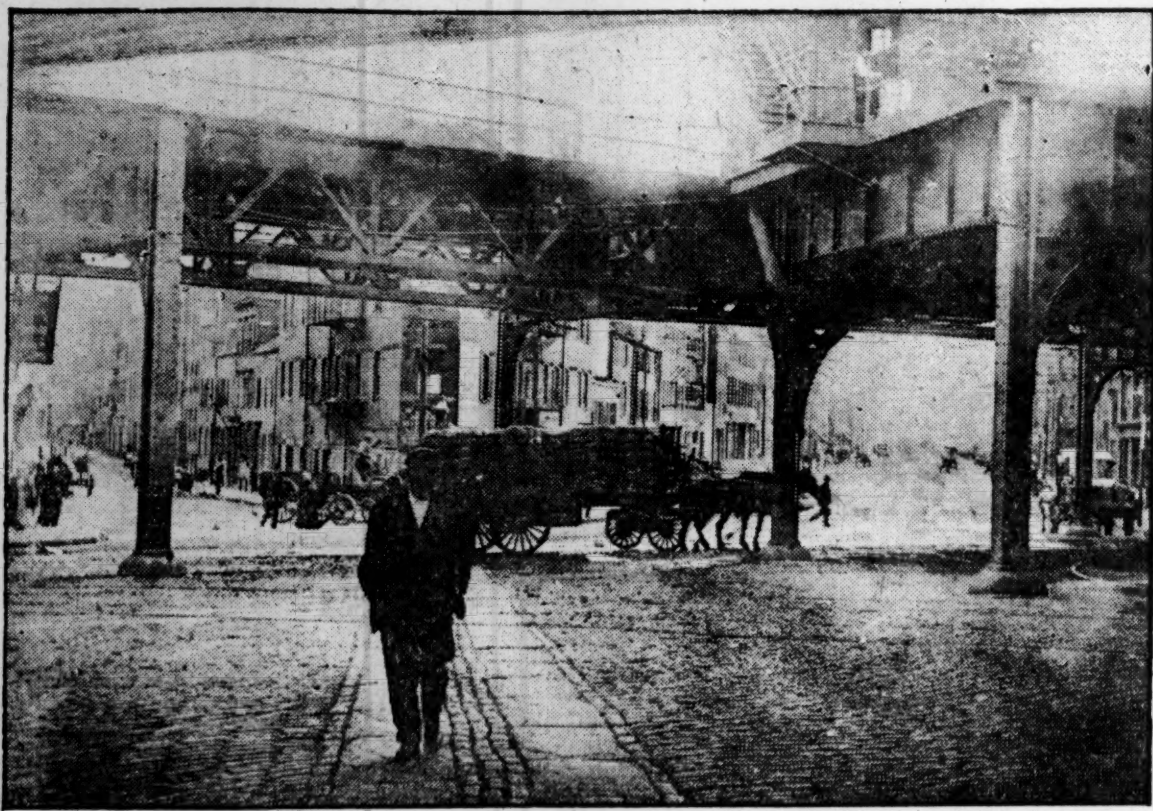
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PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with matters of general interest.

WASHINGTON POST—A despatch from Birmingham, Ala., the home of the Democratic floor leader in the House, throws light on the question of an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff. Mr. Underwood is quoted to the effect that tariff bills for early action are under consideration. Specifically, Mr. Underwood is quoted as admitting that "a special session of Congress shortly after Governor Wilson has been inaugurated is the program, and I have no reason for doubting that that will be the course." The statement is conclusive, so far as Mr. Underwood is concerned, but he declines to be understood as speaking for President-elect Wilson, or that the latter is cognizant of the preparations being made for an extra session. Mr. Underwood's explanation of the desirability of holding a tariff-revision session is that the people expect early action on the tariff question, and that as the Democrats at no time eliminated the tariff proposition, it is up to the party to act. Mr. Underwood's remarks are confirmatory of the extra session rumor circulated a few days before election, which was quickly denied in some quarters, but it elicited nothing from Mr. Wilson as to its authenticity. He refuses to be drawn out on any of the great questions, however, so that his reticence on the tariff has no special significance. He has his "ear to the ground," like President McKinley, bent on catching the trend of public sentiment before defining his policy. Mr. Wilson is a little more ornate than Mr. McKinley in stating his attitude, which is that the presidency should be conducted "through the common counsel of the country," but there is no difference in the meaning. Such being Mr. Wilson's stand as to his future course, he will not be long in discovering that the outlook for an extra session is uppermost in the people's thoughts. It is a matter of chief importance to the business world; more so than the composition of the new cabinet or other speculative "futures."

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The business prosperity of the United States seems to be proof against cataclysms of all characters. It would seem to be indicated that our commercial affairs are upon a firmer footing than formerly and that they are divorced from, or at least less intimately associated with, politics. Under ordinary conditions and in former years, a political change which reaches the proportions of a revolution would have imparted a serious shock to general business. Contracts which extended into a doubtful future would have been delayed and uncertainty and consequently timidity would have characterized all lines of commerce and traffic. It is different this year. With a national election which means a sweeping and radical change of national policies, to which is added the complications of a European war filled with vast possibilities, the tone of American business has been scarcely affected. To a large extent the election results were foreseen and discounted, so that business experienced nothing like a shock. But it is the strongest testimony to the substantial basis of business affairs that this revolutionizing election has come and gone with merely the barest effect upon trade and industry.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The dissertation of Aristotle on "Democracy or the Demagogue" is printed in the current issue of the North American Review. Without commenting on the appositeness of the pronouncement of the ancient Athenian to the issues of this immediate hour in America, one may draw attention to the freshness of the thought of Aristotle after more than 2000 years. Plato is an inspiration and his writing has artistic beauty. He remains the incomparable master of prose. But Aristotle, no artist at all, is of value as an instructor even today. That great analytical intellect engaged itself with no subject that it did not illuminate, so that his dissertations form the bases of all criticism, whether of politics and the state, of science and its methods, of esthetics and their principles, of metaphysics and their significance. Aristotle is the father of thinking. Before him men may have been inspired, may have had imagination, may have intuitively sensed many truths. But Aristotle was the first man who really thought, unless exception is made of Confucius, who was not of the western world, who did not influence western development. Thought, ordered, analytical, inductive, critical, ratiocinative, was almost Aristotle's invention. Not only was Aristotle the pioneer thinker, but as thinker he was better endowed than almost any who have come after him. The intellect of that little Athenian is one of the marvels of history. His knowledge was limited. Any college graduate today knows more than Aristotle ever knew. But the methods he discovered still govern, and the wisdom he discoursed is still sacred. Later philosophers all have been wrecked, but his fundamental conception, the Aristotelian anatomy, survives as the only incontestable truth that speculative philosophy ever has found.

ARCTIC EXPLORER PLANS TO SEEK POLAR CONTINENT

WASHINGTON—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer announced Thursday that he will sail with an expedition from San Francisco or Seattle in June, 1913, on a three-year search for a continent supposed to exist in the Arctic.

A schooner will carry the expedition into the north, where two bases of operations will be established. The explorer expects to take a staff of six with him.

Mr. Stefansson said the expedition, which will be financed by private contributions, has the approval of the American Museum of Natural History.

ANNIVERSARY OF M. E. CHURCH

QUINCY, Mass.—Opening Sunday morning in the Wollaston Methodist Episcopal church, the first service of the week's program in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the rise of Methodism in the Wollaston section of the city, will be in charge of the Rev. L. J. Burney of the theological school of Boston University. The program, arranged by the Rev. Wesley Wiggins, pastor of the Wollaston church, includes a dinner on Friday evening.

BIRD CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICERS

Frank W. Chapman, of New York, was elected president of the American Ornithologists congress Thursday in Agassiz museum Cambridge, where the ornithologists have been convening for several days, as guests of the Nuttall Ornithologists Club of Cambridge. The other officers chosen at the election are: Dr. A. K. Fisher, first vice-president; Henry W. Henshaw of Washington, chief of the United States biological survey, second vice-president; John H. Sage, secretary; Dr. Jonathan Dwight Jr., of New York, treasurer.

MR. SEIBERLICH RESIGNS

Frank H. Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain, who was an independent candidate as a Taft delegate-at-large in the primaries last spring has resigned as a member of the Republican state committee. He was reelected in September. He resigns to go to Porto Rico with Mrs. Seiberlich on a vacation.

RECEPTION TO Mlle. GENEE

Viles Wyman, of Boylston Chambers. More than 700 invitations to meet Mlle. Adeline Genée, the dancer, next Sunday, Nov. 17, have been sent out by Mrs. Lilla

Since 1807 there has been a thoroughfare along the line of Causeway street, a thoroughfare, as the name indicates, reclaimed by filling in the flats of the Charles river, between the channel and the mill pond, which formerly occupied a considerable space between Portland and Staniford streets up to 1807, when the rimac street was thrown across the middle of the pond on a broad filling, which later displaced all the water. Causeway street from Endicott street, at a point now called Keany square, extended to the border of the mill pond in 1788, and was called Mill street. The present name was given in 1807 when it was laid out along one side of the pond, considerable filling being done. The name of Washington street north was given in 1901 to Charlestown street, when the latter was widened to accommodate growth of teaming traffic over the bridge to Charlestown.

A. F. OF L. BOARDS MEET TO AGREE ON POINTS IN DISPUTE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In an attempt to settle all the disputed question before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, the various committees got down to business today. All of the committees had big problems to deal with, but interest centers in the work of the committee on officers and organization.

President Gompers' action in opposing a political party composed exclusively of labor had aroused the Socialists, but they were in the minority.

A complete and comprehensive plan of organization of non-skilled workers will be considered by the convention next week. The plan, as outlined in the committee today, provides for the designation of a number of general organizers who will work directly among the unskilled workers and endeavor to end the monopoly heretofore held by the Industrial Workers of the World.

It is expected that a number of general bills will be approved by the convention and will be introduced in every state Legislature.

The session scheduled for tomorrow has been abandoned and President Gompers said nothing but committee work would be transacted until Monday.

At that time the complete program will be ready and everything will be rushed through.

At the close of a day of addresses by fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada and representatives of religious and philanthropic associations organized in the interests of labor, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor on Thursday defended the non-political policy of the federation and declared that the only thing that will end the struggle between capital and labor is recognition of the right of the toilers to the best and all that is produced.

WOMEN PRESENT FROM FIVE STATES

Guests from five states attended a luncheon given by the Professional Women's Club at Hotel Somerset Thursday.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park gave an address on the recent suffrage jubilee and the progress of the movement.

JAMES R. MANN REELECTED

CHICAGO—Complete and official returns from the second congressional district of Illinois show that James R. Mann, present representative from that district, was reelected for an eighth term on Nov. 5. Early and incomplete returns indicated the election of John C. Vaughan, Democrat. Congressman Mann has always been greatly interested in sociological legislation.

PLAN FOUR-TRACKING AND ELECTRIFICATION. BOSTON TO BEVERLY

(Continued from page one)

the city were in agreement, and the meeting adjourned indefinitely to permit the working out in detail of the plans by the city, state and B. & M. engineers.

The only opposition expressed came from John H. Bickford, representing the Boston & Eastern Electric railroad, who recommended that the proposed roadway be moved 150 feet north of its present location, over a portion of the North river. Mr. Bickford said this would open up a large district suitable for freight yards which is now closed. He acknowledged that the change would enable the Boston & Eastern to use a structure at a lower level than that required by present plans, and at a consequently reduced cost for construction.

Frank C. Shepard, engineer for the Boston & Maine, objected to the Boston & Eastern plan of change of Boston & Maine location as involving a greatly increased expense, and declared that the value of the freight yard gained would be so little as not to begin to compensate for this extra expense.

City Solicitor Michael Sullivan said that he felt that the railroad should bear the entire expense of the changes, claiming that the city was ceding valuable property rights in allowing the road to tunnel under the streets, and that this should be considered as the city's contribution to the improvement.

Mr. Coolidge said that the road would be glad to consider this aspect of the subject when it should be determined just how much value were the rights of the city to the property beneath its streets, and added that the road was bearing the entire expense of enlarging and four-tracking the tunnel. He urged that the plans be agreed upon quickly, that the work may be pushed, and added that the road is now making improvements from a fund of \$10,000,000 and is planning to spend \$50,000,000 more.

William D. Chapple, counsel for the Boston & Eastern urged that the engineers for his road be permitted to confer with those of the state, the Boston & Maine and the city. No action was taken on his request, although Mr. Coolidge said that the engineers of the Boston & Maine would be glad to confer with those of the Boston & Eastern with a view to harmonious adjustment of the ideas of all concerned.

TWO IMPORTANT TRANSFERS MADE

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have just closed the purchase of the Potter hotel property, situated in Roxbury. The parcel, which is numbered 2139-2145 Washington street, is assessed unfinished at \$47,000, there being 4900 square feet of land, taxed for \$22,000. The old Potter hotel, one of the historic spots in Roxbury, was purchased some time ago by the Associated Trust, which razed the old building and erected thereon the present structure at a cost of over \$100,000.

Messrs. Draper and Dowling purchase for investment through Stephen A. Drew, broker.

In the Back Bay, J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have sold to F. F. Blanchard, trustee of the Associated Trust, the triangular tract situated on Beacon street, Brookline avenue, and extending to the tracks of the Boston & Albany railroad. It has a frontage of more than 500 feet on Beacon street. The total area is 75,405 square feet and assessed valuation is \$162,000.

AMATEURS GIVE CHINESE OPERA

NEWTON, Mass.—A public dress rehearsal of the Chinese opera, "San Toy," to be given by young people of this city, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week in Players hall, West Newton, will be held this evening.

Miss Margaret Hatfield takes the leading part of "San Toy," and Mr. Ralph Somers will play the part of "Capt. Bobbie Preston."

PALATIAL YACHT FOR WM. ZIEGLER

Lawley's shipyard has a commission from William Ziegler, Jr., of New York for a palatial yacht. It will be 165 feet long, will have twin screws and two triple expansion engines of 100 horsepower each, and will be an oil burner.

INDIAN GIRL TELLS STORIES

One of the features of the annual sale of the Massachusetts Indian Association being held at the Hotel Vendome Thursday was Floating Cloud, a native Chipewyan Indian girl, who plays the harp, sings and tells stories of her native Indian village. Mrs. T. P. Godding was chairman of the committee in charge. The fair is to raise funds to aid the Indians.

BUTLER WILL BEQUESTS

The will of William E. Butler bequeaths to his two sisters 190 shares of stock of the Butler Company and all the residue of his estate to his wife, Harriet Higbie Butler.

CLUB EXHIBITS ADVERTISING

WINCHESTER—Many business firms are represented at the advertising carnival of the Fortnightly Club of Winchester, which opened this afternoon and continues tomorrow in the town hall.

Benjamin Overcoats

WM. H. RICHARDSON & CO., Inc.
"Boston's Best Store for Men"

NO better example of the supremacy of Benjamin Clothes can be found than the distinguished Winter Overcoats Wm. H. Richardson & Co. are now showing. Hardly a day passes without some interesting model being added to their splendid collection or some new fabric supplanting the favored one of the day before.

Alfred Benjamin & Co., New York, are factors to be considered when purchasing an Overcoat. Not only are styles more fascinating, but the design, the construction and the many little details show the superior handiwork of master craftsmen.

Prominent in the collection—

A striking, double breasted model, designed for motoring or stormy weather wear. Of rich, lustrous overcoatings.

The Carlton Overcoat

Prince George Overcoat

Full Box Overcoats

Or Bond Street coat; a typical outer garment for college and young business men; an overcoat possessing abundant style and promoting untold comfort.

Style taken from English models, that will appeal to conservative dressers. Quiet, graceful and comfy.

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35

Other Overcoats to \$75.00

Richardson's

388 Washington Street

ENVOYS TO CHOOSE LIBRARY SITE

The Rev. James H. O'Neil, the Rev. W. Dewees Roberts, Joseph B. Macalea, Frank C. Wood, Miss Cora Bigelow, Senator-elect Bagley and Representatives-elect Sullivan, Gilbin, Brophy and Douglas were appointed a committee by Mayor Fitzgerald to select a site for the new branch library for East Boston, following a public hearing held in the former aldermanic chamber at city hall, Thursday afternoon. There is available for the library an appropriation of \$50,000.

The library trustees are in favor of

a location at Brooks and Bennington streets, but letters have been received by the trustees protesting from East Boston residents against this site. Sites in Central square on Lexington street and the Pigeon and Bates estates are favored by various East Boston residents.

PLAY FOR JEWISH CHILDREN

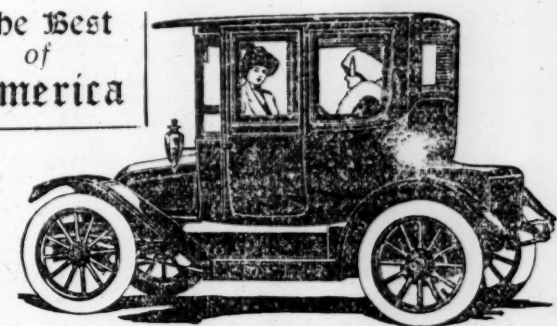
"Billy" is the title of the second annual play to be presented by the Jewish Children's Aid Society on Nov. 26 at Jordan hall. Several of the cast of last year's production are already enrolled, among whom are Benjamin G. Rosenkranz. Proceeds of the play will be devoted to the home for destitute Jewish children.

DR. DYER GUEST OF GIRLS' HIGH

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston's public schools, will be given a reception by the Girls High School Association, at the annual meeting to be held in the gymnasium of the school on Pembroke street, next Wednesday evening.

The present officers of the association are: President, Miss Margaret A. Nichols; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Richardson; secretary, Miss Alla W. Foster; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Piper; treasurer, Miss Edith Irving.

The Best of America



Announcement

From now on we will devote our energies to the sale of BUFFALO ELECTRICS exclusively. We believe our experience in the automobile business enables us to judge the relative merits of the various cars and we have chosen BUFFALO ELECTRICS from all others, because we could see more of value and worth to our patrons in them than in any other, and we investigated all thoroughly.

From point of architectural beauty, we found them best, and when we looked beneath the surface for elements in chassis design which mean efficiency, economy and reliability, BUFFALO ELECTRIC design and construction more than satisfied us.

We have sold motor cars almost since the birth of that industry. We have always handled high grade cars, and our patrons have always appreciated our courteous and up-right dealings. We now have a superior line of Electrics, and solicit your business on the above basis.

SERVICE

Every one who purchases a BUFFALO ELECTRIC through us is assured a service complete and efficient in every detail. We maintain two of the most modern service stations—one in Irvington Street, Boston, the other in Lansdowne Street, Cambridge. Bear this in mind when contemplating the purchase of a car—that the right kind of service means everything to you, and the DODGE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY'S service is the best in Massachusetts.

The Dodge Motor Vehicle Company

Lansdowne Street
CAMBRIDGEIrvington Street
BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BLOUSE WITH A SHAPED PEPLUM CHOICE OF BEDROOM FITTINGS

Black charmeuse with trimming of velvet

THE blouse that is made with a shaped peplum is liked by many. This one is equally pretty for the entire gown and for the blouse to be worn in combination with the coat suit. The little revers on the front are peculiarly effective, and when the waist is designed for wear with the coat suit they can be made of material to match the skirt, so giving the complete costume idea. Almost every kind of sleeve is fashionable this season and the fancy ones shown on the figure and the plain ones in the back view are equally correct. Round necks are pretty whenever they are becoming, and they unquestionably are fashionable, but there is a tiny little stock collar and chemise that can be added when occasion demands.

This blouse is made of black charmeuse with trimming of velvet and vest and collar of white satin, but there are so many beautiful fabrics adapted to such use that one can hardly go astray. Broche crepe would be lovely in place of the black charmeuse, or moire crepe could be used with the trimmings just as illustrated.

When used as the entire gown, the model is a good one for the fashionable silk and also for the pretty wool materials that are being utilized for simple afternoon wear.

For the medium size the blouse with the fancy sleeves will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and vest, 5/8 yard 21 for the revers and cuffs, 7/8 yard 18 for the under sleeves. To make with plain sleeves will be required 3 1/2 yards 27, 2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 18 for the chemise and stock collar.

The pattern of the blouse (7617) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought of any May Manhattan agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West 32d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

QUINCE CONSERVE

There is still time to make a quince conserve that will be welcome this coming winter, says the Newark News. Take three pounds of peeled, quartered and cored quinces and the same quantity of apples; add six pounds of sugar, two pounds of raisins, a pint of vinegar, two oranges, two teaspoonsful of cinnamon and a teaspoonful of cloves; boil the mixture for about three quarters of an hour. Put while still hot into small glasses or jars and seal.

SATIN APPROVED IN COAT SUIT

Change in skirts for the better

THERE is a marked contrast this season between the weight of the fabrics for the street and those for the house. Of course there always has been this difference when one considered that cloth serves for the former and mousseline for the latter; but the difference of today is between satin frock and coat suits for strictly afternoon wear at formal functions, and thick, shaggy, silky woolsens for out of doors. Satin is very popular, so this new use of it for a coat suit to be worn under a fur coat meets with approval.

One has been having afternoon gowns of it for two years, and these exist today as the proper fashion. But one has not had coat suits of them for purely indoor afternoon affairs. The only excuse for this coat suit that can be seen is that it allows women who like coats to wear coats, for many have not yet been converted to the one-piece frock except for the evening hours. Older women, especially like coats, and for these the soft satin one is most attractive.

As for skirts, the only change in them is one for the better, and yet it is a difficult alteration from the extreme skirt of last winter, which had no fulness whatever across the hips. Yet even this skirt which we wore then passes approval now, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. It is not as artistic or as graceful as the model one, and is slightly gathered across the back at the belt, and therefore covers the spine with fulness instead of being drawn across it like the skin of a grape. The narrow hem continues. One can make it as extreme as one wishes, but better judgment makes it wide enough to allow free movement of the feet. It is a deceiving hem. It looks more restricted than it is, for if one explored its mystery one would find that it had all kinds of curious underlashings and concealed vents which gave entire freedom in walking.

The slash at the back, which was introduced this autumn, has not gained any more followers than the slash in front. The former rather holds its own, as it is more graceful. It may be that the slashing of the back when filled in with another fabric will become more fashionable as the season advances, especially in evening gowns, merely because it is a novelty.

One of the new skirts that shows it in a marked degree was invented by Callot. It is drawn around the hips with slight fulness, for remember that the sash effect is everywhere indicated in clothes today, and the breadths of the fabric are drawn together in the middle of the



Points on the arrangement of the furniture

THE housekeeper who is looking about to buy bedroom furniture will find the furniture with the cream white enamel finish most practical. Its daintiness and the ease with which it may be kept spotless and thoroughly sanitary must appeal to her.

To begin with the bed, it may be said that one made of iron, with square columns, would be inexpensive, both in original outlay and in upkeep. Moreover, such a bed is artistic. A good size to select is the four-foot, since most bedrooms will not permit of a larger size without overcrowding. Besides, sheets will not cost so much as would those for the larger size bed. This is a very small item, it is true, yet it is just such small items that insidiously eat into one's income.

For those who prefer a wooden bed, there is a wide choice. In selecting a spring, opinions differ. Some hold that the firmly woven wire kinds are the best, pointing out that they can be kept clean with comparative ease. The box spring and other varieties have their advocates.

As to the mattress, the best is none too good. It should be in two parts, to facilitate handling. Opinion is divided as to the merits of the old-fashioned hair kinds or the newer felt. Both are good, provided the quality is there. It will pay to have a covering of good quality, says a writer for the Newark News.

A white enameled dresser, measuring forty inches long by twenty-one inches deep, would not be too large for the average bedroom. One containing two large drawers and two smaller ones will provide ample room.

The observant purchaser will notice that the better kinds of furniture are made on simple lines, without the many little extra drawers, shelves and out-of-the-way useless nooks. These are usually added only to attract the undiscriminating into purchasing. The basic material and workmanship in these is usually inferior to those in the more simple kinds, though the cost is not lower.

A chiffonier may be dispensed with if limited space or finance must be taken into account. There should be a small table, a rocker and a straight-back chair. A clothes tree will be found useful, though not absolutely necessary, as a few hooks on the inside of the closet door will answer the same purpose.

If the room has two windows, the dresser should be placed between them, if the space permits. If there is but one window, the dresser should be placed on the window side, quite near it. The reason for this arrangement is that the light which strikes the face will be reflected in the mirror. If, however, one's back is toward the light, it will be next to impossible to see one's reflection well without resorting to artificial light. This is another small item to be taken into account by the economical.

The bed should be placed so that it may be approached from either side. It can be made up more quickly in this way, besides adding to the appearance of the room. The table should be placed near the head of the bed, the rocker near the window. Three small rugs will be needed, which must be placed on those parts of the floor that are most frequently used. For instance, one will be required at the threshold and one at either side of the bed. These should be so arranged that one reaches to the dresser and the other to the closet.

If the closet happens to be rather small, it will be advisable to purchase a deep cedar chest. One may be had covered to harmonize with the rest of the room furnishings. It may be put at the foot of the bed if space permit, or it may be used as a window seat. The chest should be provided with legs, thus doing away with the necessity of moving it about frequently, when cleaning, to the hurt of the varnished floor.

GOOD APPLE PIES

Apple pie is one of the most popular of desserts. One of the greatest errors of which the amateur pie maker is apt to be guilty is that of using too plain a crust. More than any other does the apple pie demand the tenderest, flakiest crust that it is possible to fabricate, says the Toronto Globe.

Use tart apples, put the pie in a very hot oven, on the lower shelf, and, as it cooks on the bottom, lift it to the top shelf to brown.

Some of the flavorings and variations that have been tried are the use of grated nutmeg or cinnamon and of the grated rind of a lemon and three whole cloves to the filling; the grating of cheese over the crust; the addition of one or two spoonfuls of other fruit, such as preserved grapes, cooked cranberries, dates, raisins or quince jelly.

A man told of a wonderful apple pie which had thin bacon, fried very crisp and brown, spread over the fruit before the top crust went on. He said it tasted surprisingly good.

The following is a unique form of apple pie, which tastes and looks much like a pumpkin pie: Grate some rather sweet apples, and for every three apples use a cupful of sugar, two eggs, a teaspoonful of powdered ginger, a scant teaspoonful of mace, also powdered, and half a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Beat the grated apples with the sugar and spices, then stir in the eggs. Bake with an under crust only.

SPINNING IN BADEN

Spinning, as a vocation for women, is being revived in the grand duchy of Baden. The Women's League, an important national body, has instituted schools and classes for the instruction of the lost art, and these are attended by hundreds of girls, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The Dowager Grand-Duchess Luise takes a great interest in the matter, and offers a prize of a handsome brooch with her initials for the best work. The prize has already been gained by a hundred pupils, who have worked two years in the school.

SOFT CUSTARD

When making soft custard, if the custard curdles when it is done, says Home Progress, set in a pan of ice water and beat with a Dover beater, and the custard will become smooth and creamy.

ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 20

Store Ethics and Art.

Stuttgart has a museum of "BAD TASTE." The object of its promoters is to gather together horrible examples of decorative and utilitarian productions for the purpose of rendering unpopular all forms of offensive craftsmanship. There are three separate divisions:

- 1—The improper use of materials.
 - 2—Crimes against honest construction.
 - 3—Anomalies in decorative effects.
- Every American city has Museums of Bad Taste—the Art Sections of department stores. Ours the self-imposed task to influence people

to turn from the bad to the good in Upholstery, Lace Curtains and Interior Decorations of every kind.

That we are succeeding is amply shown by the expansion of the business. Your appreciation of our efforts has made it necessary for us to enlarge the space devoted to these interests.

It required courage and enterprise and firm faith in the fastidious judgment, and critical discrimination of the public for us to insist on beauty and harmony and quality instead of accepting the ordinary standard which says that if buyers demand cheapness that is dear at any price to provide it for them.

(Continued Saturday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

OYSTERS BAKED ON TOAST
Butter squares of toast and lay them, butter side down, on a platter. Lay the oysters on the toast, bring the liquor to a boil with a tablespoonful of butter, season with salt and pepper, and strain it over the oysters and toast. Put the platter into a hot oven until the edges of the oysters ruffle. Serve on the same dish with slices of lemon.

COLD WATER CAKE
One and one half cups sugar, one quarter cup of butter, two and one half cups of flour, two eggs, one cup of water, two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with vanilla or lemon.

NUTMEG COOKIES
Mix two cupfuls of sugar, three fourths of a cupful of butter, two thirds of a cupful of sour milk, nutmeg enough to flavor, two eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and enough flour to roll. Roll out thin and bake in a quick oven.

CHINESE TEA CAKES
Work one fourth cupful of shortening, using equal parts of butter and lard, until creamy; then add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of brown sugar. Dissolve one eighth teaspoonful of soda in one tablespoonful of cold water, and add to first mixture; then add one half teaspoonful of vanilla in one cupful of flour. Make into balls, place on buttered tin sheet, one and one half inches apart, and bake in a hot oven. This recipe makes 40 cakes.

TEA MUFFINS
In the morning prepare by beating one cup of butter and one cup of sugar to a thick cream; beat four eggs very light, yolks and whites separately, and beat them in the sugar and butter till quite light. To four quarts of flour put a half teaspoon of salt, pour into the middle of the flour one cup of good home made yeast or half a cake of compressed yeast, then stir in sugar, butter and eggs and two quarts of sweet milk. Let it rise until light, and bake in well buttered muffin tins for supper.

APPLE POT PIE
One and one half cups of sifted flour, one scant tablespoon of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and three quarters of a cupful of water; stir all together, turn on to a board, roll very lightly and have quite thick; make a small hole in the center for the steam to escape. Lay this crust over a deep dish in which apples have been sliced, to which have been added a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of water and a teaspoonful of cinnamon, also a pinch of salt; cover closely and cook not too fast, on top of the stove for half an hour. Put in the oven to brown. To be eaten with butter. If you think the apples will not cook in that time, cook them a little while before putting on the crust.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

HOME HELPS

Boiled rice must always be lightly hand-dried. It should not be stirred with a fork or spoon.

Colored dresses of any sort should always be washed in water in which salt has been sprinkled and then hung out in the shade. Colored materials should never be hung in the sun.

When ironing circular centerpieces or tablecloths, see that the iron moves with the straight grain of the cloth for it is in this way only that the edges will be perfectly flat.

Turnips, carrots, parsnips and similar roots may be kept plump and fresh by being put into boxes filled with earth or sand and placed on the cellar floor.

Potatoes should be kept in a cool, dry place during the winter months.

COLOR CONTRASTS

Fashion experts have discovered that right contrasts of color make the point of difference between the gown that is admirable and the one that leaves no impression, says the Indianapolis News. Blue and maize color, violet and geranium rose, deep purple and gold, emerald green and pale rose are some of the effective combinations.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

20-22-24-26 WEST 36th ST.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.

FURNITURE-DECORATIONS-RUGS

NEW YORK

ORIENTAL
RUGS

When purchasing Oriental Rugs, unless you are an excellent judge of values it is well to buy from a house on whose word you know you can rely.

Our collection of Orientals includes some very beautiful specimens of carpet size Kermans in rich shades of blue, brown and rose—different from the conventional designs. We invite your inspection.



"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

A woman's personal satisfaction in looking charming and dainty is doubled when she knows everything about her is exquisitely clean.

NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS
are thoroughly agreeable to the most delicate skin; are absolutely free from rubber, with its disagreeable odor; can be easily and quickly STERILIZED by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. They are preferred by well-gowned women of refined taste. At stores or sample pair on request. Each pair guaranteed. A handsome colored reproduction of this beautiful Coles Phillips drawing on heavy paper, 11x14 inches, sent for 10 cents. No advertising.
The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs.
101 Franklin St., New York

You Always Find In a Clean Newspaper

The things you want and the kind of material you expect in the daily journal of your choice.

Monitor readers are always pleased with their favorite paper because they know its news is clean, accurate and worth while—because there's never anything in any of its columns to offend in any way; because they know this newspaper is constant in its aim to keep its advertising as clean and honest as its news; because they know its editorial opinion is sincerely liberal and helpful, and because its special features and stories are of interest to old and young alike. They know that each and every issue of the Monitor can be seen by children, as there is always something in it both to instruct and entertain them.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

EMBROIDERY AIDS

Experts in embroidery work realize that it is necessary to use embroidery hoops and frames for the smallest piece of work if they would keep it smooth. They also keep the stitches from drawing and are an assistance when shading with colored silks, in allowing the embroiderer to observe the light and shadow on the silk when held against the material.

Sets of hoops of assorted sizes can be bought for a few cents apiece, says the Philadelphia North American. One hoop in the set is a little larger than the other, but in order to hold the work firmly in the frame you must wrap each with narrow strips of muslin or some soft cotton material until one hoop fits very closely over the other.

The fabric to be worked is arranged by placing it over the smaller hoop; then, drawing it smooth and even, the

larger hoop is pressed firmly down over it so as to hold the goods with an even tension without straining it. If the work is too large for the hoop you are using, finish one portion of the design before changing the work in the hoop, and keep the unfinished portion pinned in a neatly folded roll while you are working. For very heavy work or embroidery on heavy material, a plain picture frame, or the frame of an old slide, will do nicely to stretch the work over.

The edges of the material can be basted over the frame, or if the material is a little too small to allow for this, you can sew over and over the frame, catching the stitches into the material as you work, drawing them tight. This must be done with heavy linen thread that will not break or stretch.

The wise housekeeper selects a dry place in the kitchen or pantry to store her groceries

You Save Money

Here's Proof

The U. S. Government Laboratory Test shows "Ceresota" flour to be worth from 14 cents to 79 cents per barrel more than are other well known and extensively advertised flours.

Why not buy the best and get your money's worth?

Ceresota Flour

The prize bread flour of the world

The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minn.



THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY SACK



Registered in U. S. Pat. and Office

RHODE ISLAND MEN CONFER WITH HEAD OF GRAND TRUNK

Attorney-General Rice and
W. C. Bliss Come From In-
terview and Guard Report
Prepared for Gov. Pothier

SEND HIM FACTS

NEW YORK—The conference between Herbert A. Rice, attorney-general of Rhode Island, and William C. Bliss, chairman of the public utilities commission of that state, and E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railroad, in the matter of the abandonment of work on the Canadian system's subsidiary line from Palmer, Mass., to Providence, R. I., at the Waldorf-Astoria terminated at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Chamberlin would make no statement and the representatives from Rhode Island proceeded to report the result of the conference by wire to Governor Pothier.

An agreement between the Grand Trunk and New Haven systems is reported today as settled, following a supposed meeting of the heads of the two roads in the office of Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven, in the Grand Central station.

Suspension of construction work on the Southern New England line is now under investigation by Attorney-General Wickersham and a probe of the reported negotiations between the two systems is to be demanded Monday when the hearings of the New England railroad situation, under Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, are resumed, it is said.

A report by expert transportation representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was made to the board of directors of that body meeting yesterday and proffered no hope for an independent service for this city through the Grand Trunk, although it assured, through an absolute promise of Mr. Chamberlin, the preservation of the present freight rate differentials "of exceedingly great value."

Double-Track Plan

Details of an agreement between the two systems are confidentially disclosed in a report to Governor Foss by William S. McNary, chairman of the state harbor and land commission and member of the port directors, whereby the Boston & Maine will double track between Concord, N. H., and White River Junction and Greenfield, Mass., and the New Haven system will allow the Grand Trunk to operate its trains with its own crews and motive power over the Boston & Maine to Boston, grant any privileges and facilities desired by the Grand Trunk as if the rails were owned jointly, and in a manner satisfactory to New England and Boston.

Joseph A. Conry, port director, is confident that the people of this state will not sit by and let the railroad situation get beyond their control, and declared last night, in an address before the South Evangelical Brotherhood of West Roxbury, that it is not improbable that the reserved rights of the state to take over the Boston & Maine Railroad Company will be exercised by the Legislature.

David O. Ives, transportation manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who went to Montreal with Charles J. Hubbard of the chamber's transportation committee to confer with Mr. Chamberlin, was called before the directors of the chamber in meeting yesterday. The board, however, took no action.

The report says: "Mr. Chamberlin met the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce with great cordiality and talked at much length concerning the reasons which have brought about the cessation of work on the line in New England."

Mr. Chamberlin's Attitude

"His assurance that he has a strong desire to protect New England interests we believe to be entirely sincere, both because the Grand Trunk is largely dependent upon New England traffic and because his words and manner so impressed us; but we question the likelihood of his making any more advantageous arrangements for Boston & Maine territory, including Boston, than the Grand Trunk has made in the past."

value, and we expressed our appreciation thereof.

"But as far as any further development of the port of Boston or of new and better facilities in Massachusetts, for which we had so hopefully looked to the acquisition of a Boston line by the Grand Trunk, we see absolutely nothing on the horizon."

Question of Resources

"On the point of financial difficulties it would seem that there cannot be any critical condition in the Grand Trunk's total resources that would demand such sudden cessation of work, if at the same time continuance were still as desirable as formerly."

"The Central Vermont has had no arrangement with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad territory for interchange of traffic in other words, the Grand Trunk system has never been able to participate in traffic originating on the New Haven proper destined to Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and the West."

"Mr. Chamberlin stated that no agreement has yet been reached between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven railroad. If such be the case, the latter company has probably brought some very powerful influence to bear; the offer of a traffic agreement sufficient to compensate the Grand Trunk for abandonment of its projects would have to be perfected into a binding agreement before the Grand Trunk could safely stop construction."

"Our visit, then, has convinced us that the Grand Trunk, while desirous of affording favorable facilities to attract to their rails a fair share of the valuable business of New England, has made up its mind for the present, at least, to accept in that territory a very subordinate position."

Mr. McNary's report to Gov. Foss declares: "First, that the work on the Southern New England extension from Palmer to Providence has been stopped because the Grand Trunk, which is substantially an English-owned and financed road, cannot get the funds at present in England or Canada, the Balkan war scare contributing quite largely to this result."

"Second, that the Palmer-Providence road would in all probability be built in the spring."

"Third, the projected Southern New England or Grand Trunk extensions from White River Junction to Boston on the north and from Providence and Blackstone to Boston on the south will not be built because of the practical impossibility for the Grand Trunk railroad to secure the many millions of dollars needed to finance the plans for construction."

"Fourth, that the Grand Trunk railroad will act cautiously on its plans for Canadian construction for the time being and will probably go slowly during the present Borden Conservative government in Canada which favors the Canadian Pacific rather than the Grand Trunk."

"Fifth, that the New Haven road and the Boston & Maine will double track its lines from Concord, N. H., to White River Junction and its Connecticut river lines from White River Junction to Greenfield, Mass."

Terms of Boston Entry

"Sixth, that the New Haven and Boston & Maine system will give to the Grand Trunk either traffic facilities over its lines to Boston or package facilities by which the Grand Trunk can run its own trains with its own motive power, its own crews and its own crews to Boston."

"Seventh, the New Haven will agree if the Grand Trunk desires that the Grand Trunk freight or passenger agents will be allowed to get business in any city or section of New England."

"Eighth, the New Haven will give substantially the same privileges to the Canadian Pacific."

"Ninth, the New Haven will take all the Canadian or American business coming from those Canadian lines that it is possible to secure to the port of Boston."

"Tenth, the New Haven-Boston & Maine system will maintain and improve a Boston-Montreal Canadian service over three lines."

"Eleventh, the New Haven-Boston & Maine system substantially will allow the Grand Trunk to use its tracks and facilities as if they were owned or controlled jointly by the Grand Trunk."

"Twelfth, that the New Haven-Boston & Maine system will cooperate with the Grand Trunk or any other Canadian road in obtaining business for the port of Boston."

"Thirteenth, that it is the belief of both systems that a great deal of Canadian business will come to Boston, and that more western American business"

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON MAKES READY TO LEAVE ON HIS VACATION TRIP

PRINCETON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson hastened through his correspondence this morning and prepared to go to New York this afternoon for the dinner to be given him by the class of 1879 of Princeton, of which he is a member. He will remain in the metropolis until Saturday afternoon, when he starts on his vacation trip.

Governor Wilson had a number of callers Thursday and reviewed the second regiment of the state militia as it came away from its sham battle on the historic battleground of Princeton.

Homer S. Cummings, Democratic national committeeman from Connecticut,

BOXHOLDERS AT OPERA FOR COMING SEASON ANNOUNCED

List Indicates All but Three Are Assigned and About
One Half the Reservations Engage Seats for the
Same Persons at All Performances

Announcement of the list of boxholders for the opera season is made by the Boston Opera Company. It is shown by the list that but three boxes out of the 54—box 22 in the first tier and boxes 43 and 52 in the second—have not yet been assigned.

Some others have not been engaged for every performance, but even these are comparatively few in number. About half the boxes have been engaged by the same persons for every performance, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinee. The list follows:

FIRST TIER BOXES

1—Mrs. H. N. Slater, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.
2—George Burroughs, Mondays.
3—William J. Wright, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.
4—F. G. Curtis, H. C. Curtis, H. R. Curtis, Lewis Curtis, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.
5—Mrs. John L. Gardner, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.

6—Theodore N. Vail, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.
7—William Wood, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.
8—Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. McKean, Mondays; L. C. Feno, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.

9—Mrs. H. C. Weston, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday matinees; Mrs. Grant Walker, Fridays.
10—Miss Mary S. Ames, Frederick L. Ames, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.

11—George A. Gardner, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.
12—Galen Stone, Monday, Friday, and Saturday matinees; Philip Stockton, Richard S. Russell, Wednesdays.
13—Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday matinees.

14—Oliver Ames, Monday, and Saturday matinees; Mrs. Thomas Motley, Wednesdays; Augustus Thorndike, Fridays.
15—R. R. Whitman, Mondays; Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Wednesday and Saturday matinees; William Phillips, Fridays.

16—Robert G. Shaw, H. S. Hunnewell, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday matinees.
17—I. Tucker Burr, Mondays; E. D. Brandegee, Wednesday and Saturday matinees; George B. Leighton, Fridays.
18—W. H. Schofield, Monday and Saturday matinees; Miss Eugenia B. Frothingham, Wednesdays; J. Brook Fenn, Fridays.

19—Mrs. B. P. Cheney Jr., Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday matinees.
20—Mrs. Andrew Wheelwright, Mondays; Richard C. Dixey, Wednesdays; Mrs. John Chipman Gray, Fridays; Mrs. William G. Weld.

21—Eben S. Draper, George A. Draper, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday matinees.
22—Miss Fannie Faulkner, Monday and Saturday matinees; A. C. Burrage, Friday.

23—Miss Reed Anthony, Monday, Friday, and Saturday matinees; William A. Gaston, Wednesdays.
24—F. E. Peabody, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday matinees.

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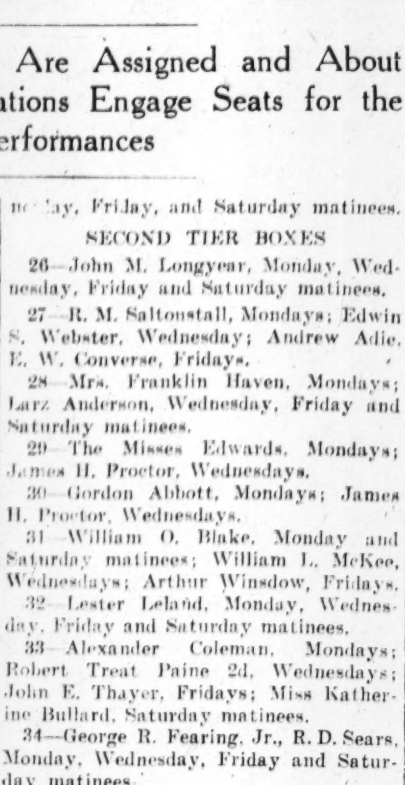
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RARE EXAMPLES OF ANTIQUE SILVER AS SHOWN ON THIRD FLOOR



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more than that. It furnished a good model for the American soprano voice in suiting its national color quality to the demands of the French vocal line in pieces like Piere's "Le Moulin." Her diction here was as near perfect as possible. In this work, as in the Bantock piece, Miss Lincoln won the warm approval of her listeners.

Miss Lincoln excels in that art which is becoming of first importance in communities having such a wealth of musical opportunity as Boston has, the art of program-making. She combines, in a broad way, the epochal and the national methods which have hitherto prevailed. More important with her, however, than chronological and geographical demarcations are the boundary lines of sentiment which separate composers. There was a time when a program-maker would not have thought of placing an eighteenth century aria in the same group with a song by a modern professor of music. But that is what Miss Lincoln did when she classified Handel's "O Sleep" with Rubner's "Mondnacht." The intellectual relation of the two works was subtly discerned by the singer and irresistibly felt by the listener. The arrangement of the French songs all together and between the German and the English and American works, served to put the emphasis where it would advantage both the artist's technical gifts and the program effect as a whole.

Miss Rubner, the new pianist whom Miss Lincoln presented to the Boston public, found her most effective moment in her second selection from Rachmaninoff. Ordinarily a pianist's talent is not supposed to be fairly tested in a program such as Miss Rubner played. Without question this artist has been well schooled in modern music. There could be a more determined and individualistic phrasing; but the progress of interpretation is undoubtedly more rational if it is kept within certain prescribed bounds, if it is led on by all pianists working together, rather than by each one assertively presenting his own views. Miss Rubner was warmly applauded, both for her playing and for her song, "Pierrot," in the accompaniment of which she assisted Miss Lincoln.

MISS LINCOLN'S RECITAL

In Steiner hall, Thursday evening, Miss Katherine Lincoln, soprano, gave a song recital before an enthusiastic audience, presenting three groups of songs in English, French and German, comprising the following works: "O Sleep! Why dost thou leave me?" "Qual falletta," Handel; "Auf ein altes Bild," Hugo Wolf; "Blatter laßt die Blume fallen," "Ach wenn ich doch ein Im-rachen war," Franz; "Mondnacht," Cornelius Rubner; "L'heure delieuse," Victor Staub; "Un grand sommeil noir," Raoul Laparra; "Le moulin," Piere; "Rose des roses" (Berceuse), Moret; "Le doux appel," Widor; "Listen to the voice of love," Hook; "In the harem," Granville Bantock; "Pierrot," Dagmar de C. Rubner; "The thought of you," Clough-Leighter; "The red, rose," Cottinet.

Miss Lincoln's assisting artist was Miss Dagmar de C. Rubner, pianist, who made her first appearance in Boston, playing two groups of piano solos, consisting of the following pieces: Prelude, Rachmaninoff; romance, Rimsky-Korsakow; polichinelle, Rachmaninoff; La vallee des cloches, Maurice Ravel; Arabesque (by request), Debussy; prelude, Courtlandt Palmer.

The accompaniment in the song program was Mrs. Edith Bradford. One of the compositions in Miss Lincoln's program, the piece from Bantock's "Songs of Persia," has the modern touch that will appeal to singers trying to freshen their repertory. It is the work of an English writer of music who is responsive to the Gallic influence of the present day, a music writer who knows how to adjust the principles of impressionism to Anglo-Saxon art tastes. Moreover, he knows how to adapt a modern style of writing to the soprano voice, so that beauty of tone is not sacrificed to expression. The Bantock piece was an excellent medium for Miss Lincoln's vocal technique. Her upper tones took on their purest color in the climax of the song, and the tones of her middle register kept their richness in that eloquent descending passage near the close, wherein the composer's interest in the French type of harmony is betrayed. The immediate appeal Miss Lincoln's interpretation made was the clearest evidence that the recital repertory has been enriched by one song. If the rest of the Bantock cycle has the musical worth of this piece, the whole thing ought to be given a fair hearing at recitals with delay.

MISS LINCOLN'S RECITAL

Miss Tina Lerner, the pianist, appeared in recital in Jordan hall Thursday afternoon, presenting the following program: Mozart, Larghetto; Weber, Rondo Brillante; Schumann, Sonata, op. 11, in F-sharp minor; Chopin, three études, G-sharp minor, op. 10; F major, op. 25; G-flat, op. 10; Nocturne, op. 48, in F-sharp minor; Tausig, Valse Caprice on Strauss' "Man lebt nur einmal"; Liszt, Sonetto del Patrarca, No. 123; Spanish Rhapsodie.

Any interpreter has the right to defy the world's judgment against a neglected composer and declare him worthy of permanent place on concert programs. If Miss Lerner holds that Weber as a piano composer is worthy to be ranked with Schumann and Chopin she has only to prove her contention by interpreting Weber as convincingly as other artists interpret the standard masters, and she will have the concert world with her. Unquestionably the performance of the Weber rondo was the most interesting effort Miss Lerner made at her recital. It far outranked the three Chopin studies and very far surpassed the nocturne of the same composer. It was much stronger in its appeal than the Schumann sonata, which from its position on the program and its magnitude architecturally was to be accounted the big number of the afternoon.

Although the artist in her scheme of program balance seemed to make the Weber piece and the inferior Tausig selection seem akin, the Rondo remains the work of exceptional artistic interest in Miss Lerner's day in Boston. The pianist had her success with the early romanticist both by her sympathetic understanding of his thought and by her frankly modern way of presenting it. The Rondo as she played it had historic quality only as regards its musical content. It was of the present day, and not affectedly of the early nineteenth century in the externals of style. Miss Lerner in her search for that resource of modern technique which would best suit her purpose chose one that few players would think of as the right one. And therein lies the explanation of her success. She chose the method of presentation that is almost decried as inappropriate to composers of simple melodic line, the orchestral method. Miss Lerner classifies the

Rondo brillante with the overtures to "Euryanthe" and "Freischuetz." She finds this Weber piano piece a vital composition for the same reason that symphony conductors find the instrumental preludes of the Weber operas vital. There is the same larger rhythm of emotional climax; there is the same recurrence of harmonic surge and calm. It is adequately expressed only by the alternate heaving up and lightening of instrumental onset. This sort of rhythm is one of the leading traits of modern symphonic music. Weber discovered it and his orchestral pieces have the vitality that inheres in the original forms of statement of all significant artistic ideas.

It was a bold stroke on the part of Miss Lerner to read her Weber in the manner she did, one that would probably find less sanction in studios than in actual concert halls. She applied it nowhere else in all her program, except in the Tausig piece, which is not of sufficient musical greatness to establish the validity of any particular style of interpretation.

Miss Lerner reads Schumann eloquently in the approved recital style. She has not been moved by any of the experiments of her contemporaries—Harold Bauer or anybody else—to revise Schumann interpretation. She gave an excel-

lent standard study of the moods of the composer, possibly divesting him of some of his romanticism and making him seem a little more like Brahms than his usual self.

TAFT LEADS IN IDAHO

BOISE, Ida.—President Taft swung into the lead Thursday by a small margin in the presidential race in Idaho. Governor Wilson is running close and it will be impossible to say who has carried the state until the official count has been completed. Indications were Thursday night that Governor Wilson had carried it by several hundred.

WASHINGTON IS DEMOCRATIC

SEATTLE, Wash.—With only eight small precincts in the state to hear from, the plurality of Lister, Democrat, over Hay, Republican, for Governor, was 472. It was stated Thursday that six of the missing precincts gave Hay a plurality of 60, and that the other two had but 30 registered voters all told.

KANSAS STILL IN DOUBT

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Copper-Hodges race for Governor still sees-sawed Thursday. Mr. Hodges, Democrat, leading by 22 votes. Eighty-nine out of 105 counties have reported to the secretary of state.

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Opportunities in China Shown at Conference

EXPERTS TELL OF TRADE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEW REPUBLIC

(Continued from page one)

financial interests in a measure on trial at the present time in respect to Chinese loans and terms, would not have sent to the conference one less well informed than Mr. Straight. It speaks for the importance of the conference that it had at its disposal such an authority on Chinese finance as the former American consul-general at Mukden and that at the same time the financiers concerned, in America and Europe, could take advantage of the opportunity to set themselves right in the eyes of the world. It is hardly necessary to say that in view of Mr. Straight's intimate association with these great interests, when he spoke here he did so in a semi-authorized capacity.

There were other speakers during the day, both before and subsequent to Mr. Straight's appearance, who threw much new light on the Chinese situation of the present. But it was conceded that the representative of the American banking group for the moment overtopped them all. That hardly means that matters of finance are the only ones to consider in the reorganization of the nation, but that at present it is "money that talks," and that one who has represented those who have the money to furnish, did the talking, and spoke exceedingly well.

Situation Fully Stated

Mr. Straight's address proved to be one of those carefully prepared statements that are meant to go out to the world, not as a mere picturesque presentation before a gathering of men bent on helping their fellow men, but as a concrete document purporting to carry high value. The former American consul at Mukden had his data marshaled in formidable array. He put one point against another. He allowed hardly a single criticism against the six-power combination to escape his counter criticism. He showed that he not only possessed remarkable capacity for absorbing facts, but that he was the right man to give publicity to what the money interests, perhaps, would have said if called upon for explanation.

Coming closely upon Professor Hart's arraignment of the "alliance" of Europe and America in China and Major Seaman's equally determined effort to have the republic recognized as a means to obtain better terms, Mr. Willard did not fail to refer to the speakers who had gone before.

"I regret very much," he said, "that I was unable to be present when these gentlemen spoke of the unwise course of the governments in backing the financial groups. But I think I have been able to get at their point of view by this time, and will proceed with what I wished to say. I speak of this to show you that I am not unaware as to the possible sentiment that may have been created."

"Now, the Chinese loan question is one of those questions that seem interminable. But it is my purpose to explain three things: First the significance of the Chinese loans; second, the importance of securing and retaining an American interest in the loans; third, the peculiar difficulties encountered in the recent loan negotiations."

Mr. Straight divided the Chinese loan history into four periods. He told how the first loan was obtained shortly following the Chinese-Japan war; the second, when the great powers encouraged their bankers to finance railway construction in the regions which they had marked out as their spheres of special interest, and when in addition to acting as the political financial agents of their governments, these bankers secured for the industries of their respective countries the orders for materials used; the third, when after the Russo-Japanese war the likin tax was pushed as security for loans, and when a combination was formed for undertaking Chinese loans; the fourth and present period, in which a combination has been effected between the six governments for jointly financing the reorganization of the Chinese government.

Dollar Diplomacy Discussed

Mr. Straight apparently holds a brief for "dollar diplomacy," and he gave his reasons. "Because of this so-called 'dollar diplomacy,'" he said, "President Taft and Secretary Knox have been subjected to no small measure of criticism. The administration, one hears, has formed an unholy alliance with the 'octopus,' and Wall street, the property scape-goat of our national political drama, is accused of leading a reluctant and hitherto well domesticated government into the maelstrom of international financial adventure."

"As if this were not sufficient," said Mr. Straight, "even intelligent journals have demanded why American capital should seek foreign fields when there is so much work to be done at home. Others again, admiring the desirability of foreign investment and the possible necessity of diplomatic support for those who undertake it, have objected to the administration's assisting certain institutions in Wall street."

"Dollar diplomacy, I say, is a logical manifestation of our national growth, and the rightful assumption by the United States of a more important place at the council table of the nations. Our export trade is constantly increasing and foreign markets are becoming each year more and more necessary to our

manufacturers. The new policy aims not only to protect those Americans already engaged in foreign trade, but to promote fresh endeavor and by diplomatic action pave the way for those who have not yet been, but will later be, obliged to sell either capital or goods abroad."

Mr. Straight said it was necessary to discuss these questions before tackling the loan proposition. He spoke about European diplomacy, how it is engaged in solving a maze of complicated questions immediately political, ultimately commercial in character. France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, he said, are endeavoring to acquire fresh fields for colonization or to create preferential markets for their merchants. Great Britain, with her world-wide possessions, is involved in almost every international question that arises and with these nations, the speaker averred, diplomacy has for years been of the "dollar" variety.

"The American government," Mr. Straight declared, "has not desired fresh territory over seas. Its policy therefore has been to secure for American merchants the open door. A far-seeing administration has thus inaugurated a new policy, the alliance of diplomacy with industry, commerce and finance."

"This is dollar diplomacy. It has been active in various ways. In South and Central America it has secured new markets for our exporters. In China, also, certain very tangible results have been accomplished and this leads us directly to the question of the loans and the terms."

"Let us not forget, however, that it was John Hay, who as secretary of state in 1899-1899 enunciated his 'open door' policy because he was anxious to prevent the partition of China and to protect the interests of the Chinese territory already occupied by foreign powers. His proposition, favorably received at first, and reaffirmed in the negotiations, not because of any particular consideration for China but because their mutual jealousy and their realization that partition would impose upon them responsibilities which might be difficult to bear."

Open-Door Policy Accepted

"They did not, it is true, surrender the ports which they had forcibly leased, but their acceptance of the open door doctrine nevertheless marked the beginning of a financial and commercial, rather than territorial, definition, of their respective interests. The Russo-Chinese bank had been created in 1895 as the chief instrument of the Russian ambition in her Manchurian adventure. This institution and the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, the Dutch-Asiatische Bank, the Bank of Indo-China and the Yokohama Specie Bank, now became more and more generally recognized as the indispensable financial means to the political and commercial ends of their respective governments."

"It has been said that we should keep out of any combination that would place us in financial alliance with other powers. But in order that the United States might be entitled to a practical and not a merely theoretical voice in the matter of the Hukwang loan, for instance, it was essential that representative Americans should participate. Remember that the real mission of Tang Shao Yi, when he came here to ostensibly thank our government for remitting the boxer indemnity, was to negotiate the Manchurian loan with the American bankers."

"On arriving in Washington, however, he advocated a much more comprehensive scheme. He proposed to Secretary Root that China should issue a loan of \$300,000,000, to be utilized for a program of industrial development, for currency reform and to finance the Chinese administration during the period following the intended abolition of the likin tax, and until the consent of all the powers to an increase in the custom tariff was obtained. Mr. Tang desired an international loan, in which he wished the United States to take the lead, and Mr. Root promised to support this plan. With the authority of Mr. Root and the sanction of President Roosevelt, the matter was brought to the attention of the American bankers, but it was necessary temporarily to abandon the project, owing to the dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai from the high office which he then held in Peking."

The time may come when this address by Mr. Straight will be looked upon as documentary proof that when the Chinese loan question was uppermost as an international subject the American representative of the most recent negotiations had schooled himself so thoroughly that he covered the whole field, from the first loan approach to the latest. For the purpose of the present it will be enough to take up the most recent events as told by Mr. Straight. And it was in this connection that the speaker charged bad faith upon the part of some of the government officials concerned in the negotiations.

Latest Loan Described

"The present loan negotiations with the Chinese government," he said, "were commenced in the middle of February, when the acting minister of finance, Chou, Tzu-Chi, approached the representatives of the so-called four groups, British, German, French and American, at Peking, and asked for an immediate loan. A few days later, Tang-Shao-Yi, representing the republican authorities

at Nanking, arrived in Peking for the purpose of arranging a coalition government. On the following day, at Mr. Tang's invitation, the representatives of the four groups discussed with him the question of the loan broached some days before."

"Mr. Tang stated the immediate requirements of the Chinese government and requested the representatives to ask their groups to finance the same. In addition he discussed the Chinese revenues available as security for a large loan to reorganize the Chinese administration, and to initiate a scheme of commercial and industrial development. He asked the representatives how much China could borrow on this security, and finally himself proposed the figure of \$300,000,000, which he wished the banks to loan in five annual instalments of \$60,000,000 each."

"Pursuant to Mr. Tang's request for an immediate advance, the groups the following day paid in to Shanghai the sum of 2,000,000 taels to meet the urgent requirements of the Nanking authorities."

"The four representatives had reported Mr. Tang's request to their principals in Europe and America. No reply had been received when on the night of Feb. 29 a number of the Chinese troops quartered in Peking mutinied, looted and burned portions of the city, and openly defied the authority of the provincial government. On the following day, it was proposed to Mr. Tang that it would be desirable that he should make some statement to reassure the groups who were considering his proposition, regarding the probable effect of the outbreak, and the ability of the government to cope therewith."

"Mr. Tang's explanation was unsatisfactory and the burning and looting continued on the night of March 1. On March 2, acting under instructions from Yuan Shih Kai, the acting minister of finance requested from the four groups an immediate advance of 1,015,000 taels. He stated in his letter that the President appreciated that in view of the critical state of affairs at Peking, the groups would not be prepared to lend the money without the authority of their governments and requested the representatives to secure the necessary sanction from their ministers as soon as possible."

"On March 9, the necessary authority having been received from the four governments the groups advanced the sum requested under an exchange of letters, which assured the groups the firm option for furnishing the further monthly requirements of the Chinese government for the months of March, April, May and June, and if necessary July and August and which further assured the groups 'that in view of the assistance rendered the Chinese government in advancing the sums mentioned above as well as in undertaking the contemplated advances for monthly requirements and maintaining Chinese credit on the markets of the world, the Chinese government assured to the groups the firm option on the reorganization loan.'"

Outside Factor Enters

It is here that there enters on the scene the first disturbing factor in the allied loan proposition, for, according to Mr. Straight, on the evening of the 14th of that month the four representatives learned that an agreement had that morning been concluded with the so-called Belgian group for the loan of \$5,000,000 carrying an option for a further large loan."

"So urgent were the needs of the Chinese government," the speaker said, "that the four groups had not by that time arranged the terms upon which to discount the bills that were to be redeemed from the proceeds of the projected reorganization loan. It had been impossible to settle this point until after the conference in Europe of the four groups, and which had been called for March 12."

"The transaction with the Belgian group was completed at a time when the President and Mr. Tang knew that the representatives were hourly expecting a definite reply from the four groups to the proposals made by Mr. Tang on Feb. 27."

"The signature of the Belgian loan," declared Mr. Straight, "was virtually the first official act involving the new administration's relations with foreigners. It was a clear breach of contract. The groups, most especially the British, French and German, had since the outbreak of the revolution in October been themselves advancing funds to pay the interest charges on Chinese loans which they had issued. They had done this to protect the public to which they had sold Chinese bonds, and to protect the credit of China where they had very large vested interests."

"Not only therefore was the signature of the Belgian loan a breach of contract. It affected the prospective security for the large loan which the groups had been asked to undertake, and it carried no guarantee whatsoever that the funds furnished or to be furnished would be properly expended, it increased China's liabilities without insuring any increase in the effectiveness of her administration and instead of rehabilitating it was calculated to prejudice her credit."

"The Belgian loan had been drawn subject to the ratification by the 'advisory council' at Nanking. Despite the protests made by the four group representatives on March 15, Mr. Tang urged, and finally persuaded, the council to ratify this agreement on the ground that the four groups had refused to assist China after the outbreak of Feb. 29. There is no evidence that Mr. Tang at this time informed the council of the assistance which the groups had rendered, and were prepared to render, or of the existence of the letters of agreement of March 9. "The British, German, French and American ministers on March 25 formally protested against the conclusion

of the Belgian loan. Mr. Tang Shao Yi, now the prime minister in the newly organized cabinet nevertheless attempted to secure further funds from the Belgian group. This failing, the Chinese government, on April 25, replied to the ministers' protest and described the signature of the letters of agreement of March 9, as a 'misunderstanding' and requested the ministers to instruct the groups' representatives to resume negotiations with the premier on his return to Peking."

"The four ministers refused to accept the explanation offered and insisted that the Chinese government should admit its breach of contract. This condition was accepted and negotiations were resumed. During the next few weeks the four groups paid over further amounts, making the total sum advanced 12,100,000 taels, or approximately \$9,000,000. Agreements, covering these later advances were signed on May 17 and June 12, under which, after considerable difficulty, the Chinese had been persuaded to agree to the safeguards which the groups considered essential to assure the application of the loan funds to the payment of troops and to the other purposes for which they were borrowed."

Mr. Straight touched only slightly on subsequent events, when the loan agreement with C. Birch, Crisp & Co. in London was signed. He said however that inquiry addressed to the minister of finance at Peking brought from the latter that he had nothing to do with the conclusion of the London contract which had been arranged by his predecessor acting in an informal capacity. The minister of finance assured the representatives, Mr. Straight added, that China desired to deal with the groups as the only combination capable of furnishing within the next few years the enormous sums which China would need to reorganize her administration."

"But at the time this discussion took place," the speaker affirmed, "funds advanced by Messrs. Crisp & Co. had already been transferred to China and placed to the credit of the Chinese government in a Tientsin bank. This fact became known to the representatives who brought it to the attention of the minister of finance who reiterated his former declaration that China desired to deal with the groups and as late as September 23, he handed the representatives a statement of conditions which he informed them China would be ready to make the basis for the continuation of negotiations for the reorganization loan. These terms were not considered acceptable by the representatives. The minister of finance thereupon informed them that since they had refused the terms proposed by China, he considered that the option which the groups had held had lapsed and that China was free to negotiate with other parties. The so-called Crisp loan was issued in London shortly afterward."

"From the above facts it would seem

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON — Lieut.-Col. P. C. March, adjutant-general, detailed member army retiring board, Chicago.

First Lieut. L. Felkner, second cavalry, to general hospital, Ft. Bernard, N. M., for observation.

Col. F. S. Strong, C. A. C., to Washington, for consultation with chief of coast artillery upon matters pertaining to coast artillery school.

Col. C. A. Booth, infantry, retired from service Jan. 31.

Navy Orders

Commander H. A. Pearson, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Nov. 8, 1912, to home.

Commander W. H. G. Bullard, detached duty connection radio communication, navy department, to superintendent, radio service, Arlington, Va.

Lieut.-Comdr. D. W. Todd, detached bureau of steam engineering, to assistant superintendent, radio service, Arlington, Va.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. M. Shook, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Nov. 8, 1912; detached naval hospital, New York, N. Y., to home.

Boatswain Edward Crouch, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., to temporary duty connection the Cumberland and the Newark.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Georgia, the South Carolina, the Florida, the Kansas, the Delaware, the Ohio, the Idaho, the Minnesota, the Celtic and the Sterling at Hampton roads.

The Joutet and the Jenkins at Norfolk.

The Eleano at Sialkwan.

The Nero left Sitka for Mare Island.

Navy Notes

The Cleveland was placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 11, 1912.

The Baltimore was placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11, 1912.

The Tennessee and the Montana were placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1912.

HOWE COIN FOR RED CROSS FUND

A \$5 gold piece, taken from the purse of Julia Ward Howe, and given by Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott as the first contribution to the Red Cross Balkan-Turkish relief fund, will be sold to the highest bidder in an effort to increase the fund. The coin is one of the two coins left in a purse given to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe on the occasion of her birthday, the others having been given to start funds for worthy causes.

that the Chinese government was prepared to repudiate the contract signed with London bankers on Aug. 30 in case the six groups were willing to come to terms. Those familiar with the difficulties with which the provisional government has been endeavoring to deal are not inclined to hold China too strictly to account for what her real friends will regard as mistaken and unfortunate, rather than reprehensible, efforts to solve her financial problem.

"It will be said, perhaps, that by concluding the so-called Crisp loan China demonstrated her ability to borrow in the markets of the world. This may be true, but the fact that China could in this case secure funds was due largely to public confidence in the stability of the Chinese administration based on the willingness of the groups to advance funds to the provisional government, even prior to the inauguration of President Yuan Shih Kai, and to the belief that the groups would in the end come to an agreement with Peking, which would give value to Chinese securities."

"It is impossible not to sympathize with the aspirations of the young men who are now striving to do what they can for their country. At the same time, American bankers would not be acting as true friends of China if they failed to look the facts of the situation in the face. They would not be acting wisely should they lend money to China on conditions which may satisfy the vanity of Chinese officialdom, but which instead of assisting the establishment of a strong central government would encourage improvident financial methods and lead inevitably to foreign intervention."

"It is to China's interest that the loan combination should be maintained, and it is to the interest of China as well as of the United States, that we should retain our present position therein. China's great problem today is finance. It is to her advantage that we are entitled to a practical voice in its solution, and it is to the advantage of American trade that the United States continue to be an active party in Chinese loan negotiations."

The presiding officer during the session was E. B. Drew, recently commissioner of Chinese imperial maritime customs and a close friend of Sir Robert Hart, who for so many years had charge of the customs service of China. Mr. Drew, in introducing Mr. Straight, called attention to the latter's exceptional opportunities for studying the situation of Chinese finance at close range; and he said that whatever individual opinion might be there could be no doubt as to the importance of having the strongest possible light thrown on the factors that had entered into the question of financing what he believed would be a world power and an influence to be reckoned with.

NO OBJECTION TO INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK OF B. & M. R. R.

As there was no objection offered today at the hearing on the petition of the Boston & Maine railroad to issue 106,630 shares of additional capital stock and \$7,300,000 in bonds, the railroad commissioners took the case under advisement. Both issues have been approved by the stockholders of the company.

The additional shares are for the debt incurred by issuing short notes for the purchase of shares in the following railroads: Maine Central, Boston & Lowell, Concord & Montreal, Worcester, Nashua & Rochester, all of which are controlled by the Boston & Maine at the present time.

The amount paid for the shares in these roads is as follows:

Shares	Cost	Av. per share
Maine Cent. 50,449	\$5,047,996.00	\$106.06
Bos & Low. 2,500	\$2,500,000.00	\$100.00
W. N. & R. 30,984	\$3,098,400.00	\$100.00
Con & Mont. 3,335	\$333,500.00	\$100.00
Total	\$10,980,000.00	

Improvements on the Boston & Maine system already carried out and cared for by floating debt amount to \$1,839,149. Improvements which are contemplated amount to \$9,698,444. Deductions for the cost of property sold to the Portland Terminal Company and first mortgage bonds of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester road reduce this estimated expenditure to \$7,848,831, which will be cared for by the new bonds.

RUBBER WORKERS BACK AT BENCHES; ORDER PREVAILS

Nearly 300 English-speaking employees of the Hood Rubber Company at Watertown who were laid off on account of the protest strike there, returned to their duties today in the calendar and finishing departments. All of these workers are said to be non-unionists. Few of the striking employees appeared on the picket line when the mill gates opened and there was no trouble. As a precautionary measure four metropolitan police officers in plain clothes mingled with the pickets and watched their movements.

There are about 50 policemen on duty in the town. In this complement there are details from Cambridge and Newton. Detectives are working there. Watchmen are stationed around the outside of the mill as guards.

Sixty men who have been laid off with the strike will leave this afternoon for Connecticut.

The World's History of Progress During the Year

will be attractively and interestingly set forth in the Monitor's "APPRECIATION AND PROGRESS"

Thanksgiving Number, on Wednesday November 27

Last year's Special Thanksgiving Offer is in effect this year as follows:

In the United States, Canada and Mexico the Thanksgiving Number will be sent to five addresses and a one-month subscription to one of these addresses, the one-month subscription to start Dec. 1, or later, for \$1. The consent of the person to whom you wish to send the Monitor for one month must be secured before placing the order, to comply with United States postoffice regulations. For addresses in foreign countries add postage at the rate of 12 cents a copy for the special number and 25 cents for the monthly subscription.

For \$2 the Thanksgiving Number will be sent to six addresses in all countries EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA and MEXICO, and a one-month subscription to one of these addresses, the one-month subscription to start Dec. 1, or later. For \$1 the Thanksgiving Number will be sent to five foreign addresses without any monthly subscription.

Blanks for use in sending orders may be had at reading rooms throughout the world, or they will be mailed free on application to the circulation department of the Monitor.

The Christian Science Monitor

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

Boston, Mass.

TRUST PROSECUTION IS PREDICTED UNDER NEW ADMINISTRATION

Continuation of All Suits Along the Lines Followed by Present Officials Is Said to Be Democratic Program

MAY SEEK NEW LAW

WASHINGTON—Continuation of all the anti-trust suits by the new Democratic administration along the same lines that have been followed by the Taft administration was predicted here today.

The next attorney-general, according to authoritative information, will be confronted with a situation which will necessitate this policy for a year or more, or until such time as Congress can be induced to amend or add to the Sherman law.

A mass of information is in department of justice files as a possible basis for many more anti-trust suits, but they have not been begun because the department now has neither the money nor the attorneys to undertake them.

Moreover, no additional funds for trust prosecution will be available until the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1. As far as possible, the Democrats will attempt legislation to prevent the formation of holding companies, stock watering, the formation of interlocking directorates and corporation control of a specified product to such a large percentage of the entire business that competition is impossible.

It was pointed out, however, that attempts to frame legislation to prevent holding companies and interlocking directorates, must be predicated on the ability to prove an intent at suppression of competition. For this reason Democrats, who today sized up the situation that will confront the next attorney-general, said that in all probability the new administration of the department of justice would attempt no radical innovations until additional legislation is obtained.

NEW YORK IN MOVE FOR GREATER HARBOR; PLANS 8 HUGE PIERS

NEW YORK—A way out of the city's present difficulty in providing piers of a suitable length for the largest modern steamships has been presented to the board of estimate by the board's committee on terminal improvements, of which John Purroy Mitchell is chairman and George McAneny, president of the borough of Manhattan, Douglas Matthews, acting controller, and Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimate, are members.

It is proposed to build at once eight 1000-foot piers between Forty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets by cutting into the Manhattan shore line at this point, and ultimately two 900-foot piers on the water front now occupied by West Washington market. At the same time, the committee proposes to straighten out the pierhead line south of Thirtieth street to the Battery, which would also provide for the extension of the present Chelsea piers and furnish space for 1000-foot piers farther to the south. It was decided to hold a public hearing on the project on Thursday, Nov. 21. Mayor Gaynor, as a member of the board, showed a lively interest in the plan, but he proposed that provision should be made for ships longer than 1000 feet.

"I notice," said the mayor, "that this report speaks of building piers north of Forty-fourth street 1000 feet long. All of you here will agree that that would be a mistake. They are already building ships 950 feet long, and by the time that the 1000-foot piers can be completed they will be building ships 1050 feet long. I want to say, too, that I notice a statement attributed to Secretary of War Stimson. This statement makes him say that the city has no dock plan. As Mr. Stimson has signed no such statement, I decline to believe that he made it. The city has a plan, as this report here shows. The dock commissioner and a state commission have been considering it for nearly two years."

The committee recommends that a copy of the report be sent to the secretary of war "as evidence of a fixed policy adopted by the city of New York for the adjustment of its long-pier problems along the Hudson river waterfront."

The report quoted the opinion of the secretary of war in denying the application of the Hamburg-American line for a temporary permit for the extension of its Hoboken piers, and agreed that the decision brought the whole question of the accommodation of the large express passenger steamships sharply to an issue.

ENGINEERS AWAIT WAGE RULING
CHICAGO—Members of the board of arbitration, which has been deliberating upon the standardization of wages demanded by the engineers of 50 eastern railroads, will meet in Chicago today for final action. Although it is rumored that the board will concede the demands of the engineers, neither side today would make any advance statement as to the contents of the report.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

In furtherance of its work of the past year to bring about architectural beauty in the town by regulating the size and character of dwelling houses, the Wakefield Improvement Association will ask the town to accept the legislative act relating to the building of tenement houses in towns.

Because of the rapid progress in house building on Amory street, the light department will put street lamps there at once and the highway department rebuild the temporary street later.

NEWTON

A business meeting, under the direction of the Channing Clan of the Channing church will be held this evening.

A birthday supper and social will be held in the parish house of the Church of the Messiah, Auburndale, this evening.

This evening the monthly meeting of the Thespians will be held in the parish house of the First Universalist church.

The first general social for members and friends of the senior department of the Newton Y. M. C. A., will be held tomorrow evening.

WHITMAN

Members of Plymouth Rock lodge, K. of L., are arranging for a theater party at Boston Dec. 12, when Peter Woodland lodge, of Lynn, will be on the stage between the acts. The lodge voted to attend the Bible class convention at Brockton Dec. 3 with Danocle's lodge.

CHANGE IN MATERIAL FOR CITY HALL ANNEX FAILS OF APPROVAL

Boston's Chamber of Commerce, it is believed, may not approve a change in the building material of the new city hall annex from limestone to granite, according to the report of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs made Thursday, in which the chamber as a whole is unanimously advised not to approve the mayor's proposition to use granite instead of limestone, for which purpose he has asked the city council for an additional appropriation of \$75,000.

The committee had a hearing at which most of the principal persons interested in the change were heard. The chief reasons of the committee for opposing the change of material are:

First, that E. T. P. Graham, architect, who, designed the building, admitted to the committee that if he had made his plans for the structure less ornamental granite could have been used without an extra appropriation; second, that since Wells Bros. Company of New York has the limestone contract and the George A. Fuller Company bid lowest on the granite specification, the latter would be likely to demand damages of the city if Wells Bros. should be allowed to build with granite; third, that a change of material now would cause delay in building and considerable incidental expense, aside from \$75,000 extra for granite.

The committee records as further conclusions: That the annex is not intended for a monumental structure, and for that reason its cost should be kept within the original appropriation, \$800,000. That granite might well have been required on the first specifications, and within the appropriation.

That the mayor is indifferent as to the kind of stone used, but is anxious for completion of the building. That the proposed change would probably lead to others, and a deal of delay and expense and perhaps litigation.

That if any change is to be made it should be toward greater simplicity of design for the exterior of the building. That the city should do nothing to arouse question as to its good faith between contractors.

The members of the committee making the report are William B. Munro, Francis R. Bangs, Marshall P. Blanchard, Samuel B. Capen, Harry J. Carlson, Sturgis Coffin, 2d, William C. Ewing, Amasa C. Gould, Henry E. Hagan, Hammond V. Hayes, Renton Whidden, Frederick S. Whitwell and Joseph R. Yendley. The associate members are Augustus S. Cobb, Cyrus Y. Ferris, Albert P. Flint, Matthew J. Fox and Joseph Earl Perry.

CORN WINS OUT AS BANNER BAY STATE CROP, SAYS REPORT

The corn crop of Massachusetts compares well with fruitful years of the past and the average condition of the corn harvested is well above that of the United States as a whole, according to the corn report for October just issued by the state board of agriculture. The showing is regarded as most satisfactory in view of temporal checks early in the season.

In addition to statistics the report contains a special article on economical farm building by J. A. Ford, professor of farm administration at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Designs are shown for framework for storage barns and stable so trussed as to avoid interior posts.

MEDFORD

At the municipal election the city government has decided to have the polls open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

A new salary schedule for the fire department members has been acted upon favorably by the ordinance and finance committees and will be passed by the aldermen at their next meeting. Permanent members of the department will receive \$900 the first year, \$1000 the second year and \$1100 thereafter, an increase of \$100 per year over the present salaries. The firemen in charge of the several stations are to receive \$1150 per year.

MELROSE

A reception was tendered the Rev. and Mrs. Augustus E. Scoville of the First Baptist church last evening, upon the completion of 25 years in the ministry by Mr. Scoville.

Melrose poultry raisers are interested in the hearing to be given by a special committee of the aldermen in city hall tonight on the proposed amendment to the ordinances regarding the keeping of poultry within the city limits.

MALDEN

Arrangements have been made by the High School Alumni Association to hold a concert in aid of the scholarship fund of the school Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, in high school hall.

The Alpha Gamma sorority will hold its annual dance in the Malden Auditorium, Dec. 12.

BROOKLINE

Lonia lodge, I. O. O. F., continued its series of Thursday evening whist parties in Odd Fellows hall last evening.

A sale and supper by Beacon Universalist church was held in Beacon hall yesterday afternoon and evening.

WINCHESTER

The Winchester Orchestral Association's initial concert of the season will be held Dec. 5 in the town hall.

At the request of Postmaster John W. Richardson several of the streets are to be renumbered.

EVERETT

Alderman Frank B. Rich is to be a candidate for mayor and will oppose the reelection of Mayor James Chambers, according to reports.

Henry C. Long of Cambridge spoke at the Y. M. C. A. banquet last evening.

KINGSTON

The ladies of the First Baptist church will hold a sale at the town hall Dec. 19. The Jones River Village Club meets at Adams Casino Saturday.

MIDDLEBORO

The seventeenth anniversary of Arbutus lodge, K. of P., will be celebrated next Tuesday evening.

MAYNARD

Miss Anna O'Toole has obtained a position as teacher in the public schools at Patterson, La.

FEDERAL COUNSEL COMING ON RATES

WASHINGTON—John T. Mafchand, counsel for the interstate commerce commission, left today for Boston, where he will represent the commission in the investigation of the general railroad rate situation in New England.

The hearing of representatives of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central roads, and of the shippers who have made complaints against the freight rate situation in New England, will be resumed at Boston on Monday.

MAYOR LUNN SENTENCED AND PLANS APPEAL

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady was sentenced to serve 50 days in jail or pay a fine of \$50 in the recorder's court here today, in connection with his arrest three weeks ago on the charge of violating a city ordinance in addressing a gathering of strikers at Clinton park. Mayor Lunn declared he would not pay the fine, and it was expected he would be taken to jail later in the day.

"This is a question of principle, and I will never spend \$1 for quoting Abraham Lincoln," said Mayor Lunn after he heard the sentence.

Attorney Cooper for Mayor Lunn said that the case would be appealed at once, but that probably the appeal could not be perfected this afternoon in time to save the mayor from going to jail at Herkimer tonight.

MALDEN MASONS ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Malden Masonic Association, last evening, in Masonic hall, officers were elected as follows: George L. Griffin, president; Philip S. Deane, of Melrose, clerk; Joseph L. Bicknell, treasurer; trustees: Mt. Vernon lodge, Walter F. Medding; Converse lodge, Charles S. Norris; Stirling lodge, Henry Gerrish, Jr.; Melrose council, Frederick L. Putnam; Tabernacle chapter, W. H. Nute; Beausant commandery, William J. Hobbs.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Country Lands

63,000 acres in Santa Clara and Merced counties, Cal., all in one tract, 20,000 acres fruit and alfalfa, bottom land, abundant supply of water, ball land rich grazing and timber, 500,000 cords of oak wood \$7 a cord at E. R.; splendid improvements; dwellings, barns, corrals, etc.; improvements cost \$80,000; price \$7 an acre, very easy terms; best buy in California. KIMBALL & SOMERS, 507 Syndicate bldg., Oakland, Cal.

KEITMAN, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, California, offers exceptional opportunities for profitable farming; ideal for all varieties of fruits and alfalfa; 5, 10, 20 acres and up; splendid location; deep sandy loam soil; abundant cheap water for irrigation; terms: DUNN INVESTMENT CO., 204 Commercial Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

REAL ESTATE

READING

For sale, 2-family house, 2 minutes from station; rents for \$23 a month; will sell for \$280; to close an estate; this house is always rented and is a good investment. See J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Texas farm, 100 acres and timber lands, any size tracts, \$7 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business with city of Houston; for sale or lease; correspondence solicited. GEO. R. BRINGHURST, Houston, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

TWO FIRST-CLASS FARMS, one consisting of 100 acres with good buildings, the other 820 acres; also good buildings for sale or lease. These are regular crops; numerous other bargains in unimproved lands. Apply to NIELS M. LARSEN, Kipton, Sask.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

\$5800 BUYS 9 room residence on finest street in Evanston; can easily be made into two apartments; address P. F. JENSEN, U. S. L. S. Station, Evanston, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

TO EXCHANGE—New brick modern residence, Hinsdale; large grounds; \$25,000; for smaller residence or other property in any city. S. P. BRANNAN, 608, 79 W. Monroe st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

REAL ESTATE bought, sold and exchanged; management of property a specialty. GORDON B. CHASE, 138 W. Lake st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL

OREGON first mortgage loans net investment 7% and 8%. Perfect security. L. G. BROWN, Attorney, 610-12 McKay bldg., Portland, Ore.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—Six-room house, modern improvements, including hot water heat; large garden; liberal inducement to desirable parties. 186 Billings st., Atlantic, Mass., or telephone Dor. 501.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Chicago, Montrose bldg. and Buena Vista terrace, apartment of 4 large rooms, bath, closets, etc. See Janitor, or S. P. BRANNAN, Rector bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TO INVESTORS

ANY ONE LOOKING for a safe investment would do well to investigate a Massachusetts corporation incorporated in 1906. Will pay from 10% to 15% annual dividends; has a guaranteed dividend of 6% collateral deposited with the International Trust Company, Boston, to meet any obligation; Boston's well-known business men at the head of this corporation; highly liquid; amount of any stock to be had. For full particulars write or call on MR. WASHBURN, 140 Washington st., before Nov. 21st.

ROOMS

People and money need to develop this wonderful country; I can sell you good farms or can loan your money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request. NIELS M. LARSEN, Kipton, Sask.

FOR SALE—Dry goods and general merchandise. Northwest side; \$100 cash; good location. IRVING PARK VARIETY SHOP, 4200 Irving Park bldg., Chicago.

BOARDS AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—Two sunny rooms for rent, with board; refined family. 35 Beal st.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Single or en suite, 2 large rooms; sunny windows; handsomely furnished; house; references exchanged. 421 Washington ave. Tel. Midway 4357, Chicago.

E. SIXTIETH ST. 311, Apt. 35—Well furnished front or back parlor; private family; board optional; references. Phone Wentworth 7290.

FOR RENT—Two newly furnished rooms in modern apartment; "L" express; surface cars. Apartment E, 4520 Calumet ave., Chicago.

FOR RENT—2 front rooms, steam heat, electric lights; breakfast optional. 733 Oakdale ave., Chicago, third floor.

BOARD & CHAPERONE—NEW YORK

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Lady of good social position having at home a beautiful apartment, would board and chaperone two young ladies for one month or longer. References exchanged. MRS. MORRIS, 250 W. 85th st., New York City.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

LARGE and small fur rooms, all conveniences; 3 min. from 137th st. subway; ref.; tel. 614 W 135th st.

BOARDERS WANTED—NEW YORK

FIRST-CLASS boarding house; large small rooms, all conv.; excellent table board. MRS. YOUNG, 105 W. 99th st.; tel. 614 W 135th st.

DENTISTRY

DR. AUSTIN MACD. LOWRIE, 4024 Chester Avenue, Phone Woodland 3826-W. Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE, 506 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Phone Edgewater 2531.

DR. A. V. B. H. NUMBERS, 306 Frost Building, A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. B'dway 1506

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

E. MABEL FLOOD, PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, 220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

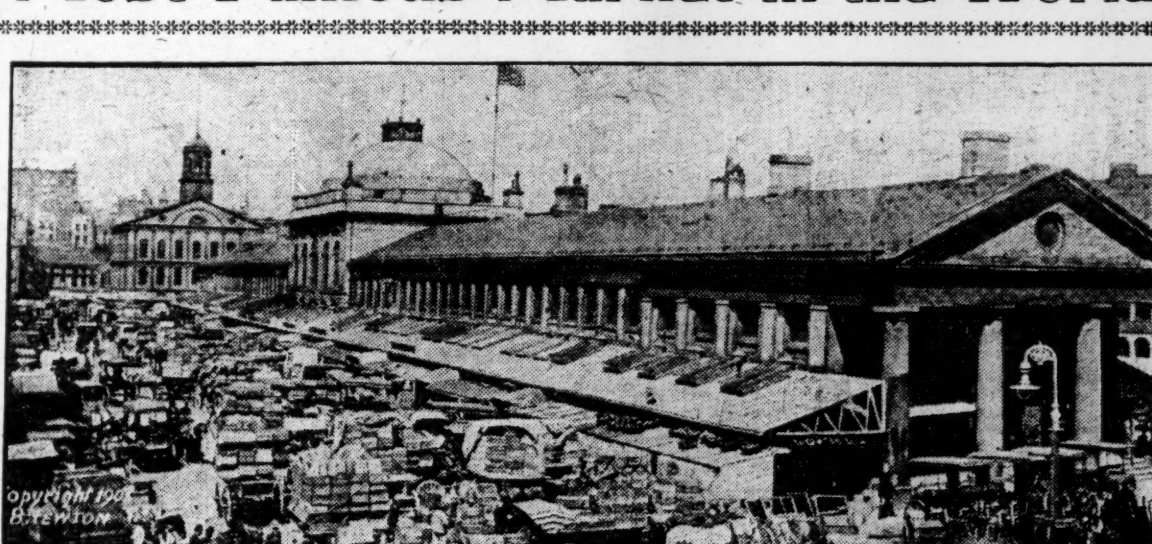
PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, Painting and Decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

MAIL SPECIALTIES

WANTED—Specialties suitable for the mail order trade; must have retail and wholesale at a close price. STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Troy, N. Y., Box 688.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 50 FEET.

SHATTUCK & JONES INCORPORATED FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 AND 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE POUND CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE ALL OTHERS. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the car. Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

THE CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FINEST

TRADE FOR 36 YEARS HAS ENABLED US TO MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR

BUTTER AND EGGS

H. A. HOVEY & CO.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET E. A. HARRIS, Prop.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

VERY SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

To more widely introduce our Saturday Special Chocolates, we will sell for the remainder of this week 2000 lbs. each day for...

Butter Scotch Wafers.....21c
Peanuttes, regular 25c kind, for...15c
Seconds, from our factory, fresh, value 20c to 60c, 2 lbs. for.....25c
For the benefit of our many customers during the holiday season, we shall maintain a branch where our full line can be obtained, at 99 Summer St.

SI PORTLAND ST., 99 SUMMER ST.

CATNIP BALL

10 cts. Everywhere

A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. Our sale at any Amusing Drug, Bird or Toy and an Exercise Store. By mail to any address if they do not furnish them. DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Home Made Mint Jelly

The newest relish novelty of fresh mint leaves to serve with roast lamb, \$3.00 per dozen half pint glasses. Grapefruit Marmalade, \$1.00 cash. Apply ROBINSON, 104 West 54th st., New York City.

FUR ROBES

RUSSIAN SEAL SKIN ROBE FOR SALE. Private party wishes to sell beautiful (natural color) Russian Seal Skin Fur Robe lined with black silk broadcloth size 54x82 inches never been used. Genuine bargain, \$100 cash. Apply ROBINSON, 104 West 54th st., New York City.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Second Hand Lectures, Century Editions, New International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston

FOUND

FOUND—Lady's purse, in Detroit reading room; same will be returned to owner on receipt of description of contents. Room 310, 70 Washington bldg., Detroit, Mich.

TUITION

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS MISS M. A. BUSCH 112 Newbury Street

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave., maker of fine clothes. Unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.

AGENTS WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted in every town and city to sell the "DUSTOIRINE," the waterproof protector for ladies' hats; made in many beautiful shades of extremely light silks and carried in neat enameled cases; we reserve territory for those who mean business; this is an exceptional opportunity for you to become established in a permanent and lucrative business; write at once, stating full particulars and territory desired. WOLFE BROTHERS MANUFACTURING CO., Canton, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A LADY over 23, having good education, first-class appearance and reference, to travel. If self-reliant and ambitious call on MRS. L. S. CARNEY, 9 Park st.

NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: An examination for the certificate designed for II. Normal School will be held in the Normal Schoolhouse, Huntington Avenue, the evening of Friday and Saturday, December 6 and 7, 1912, to fill a vacancy in that school as head of the department of mathematics.

For further information with regard to the examination, application should be made to the undersigned, H. THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary, School Committee.

Sharp & Fyfe's Market
GIVE US A TRIAL—HEADQUARTERS FOR CHOICE VERMONT TURKEYS
Fancy Native Chickens, Fowl, Ducks and Geese for Your Thanksgiving Dinner
132 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON Telephone Connection

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149-151 SUMMER STREET NEAR SOUTH STATION
COMPLETE LINE OF HIGH GRADE PROVISIONS
Orders Delivered to All Parts of New England
FRESH GOODS—CAREFULLY PACKED
Suburban Auto Deliveries. PHONE 1806 OXFORD. SEND FOR MARKETING LIST.

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TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IMPORTERS AND RECEIVERS ON COMMISSION.
438 to 444 Tremont st., 170 to 174 Mass. ave., 256 to 260 Warren st. (Rox. district), 16 and 11 Harvard sq., Brookline, BOSTON.

LAWYERS
VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A MAN AND WIFE wanted (white) for inside work; only people who can give good references considered. Apply by letter to MR. ROBINSON, 125 North Street, Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist, in city (18-19), \$8.50. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLERK—For grocery and provision store; 20 to 25 years; neat; some experience; to start. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CONDUCTORS—Inexperienced men only; preferably from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; 22 years; must be able to read and write. Apply to STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

COOPERS, soft wood barrels, at Milford, N. H. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

DRAFTSMEN—Men with some experience on machinery or steel plate work. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Roxbury, Tel. 20-2000.

FACTORY WORK—Only experienced on setting and applying of rivets. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

FISH SKINNERS, at East Boston, 11, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

FREE EMP. OFFICE maintained by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

FREE EMP. OFFICE maintained by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

GOOD, STRONG BOY or young man to learn business; excellent opportunity for a bright young man. Apply in person to H. ROSEN, 3 School st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

JOB PRESS FEEDER, set and distribute Jewish text, speak Jewish; references. In city, 8, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

JOB PRESS FEEDER (young), to make ready and distribute Jewish text. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

JOB PRESSMAN—In Wellesley, 15, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

JOB PRESSMAN—American, only. South Framingham, 85 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

LITHOGRAPH FEEDER, in city, 8, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

MAN AND WIFE, Protestants, wanted; woman for part day work; man for full day work; both must be able to read and write. References. Apply after 3 to MISS J. J. SWANSON, 125 North Street, Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

MOTORMEN—Inexperienced men only; preferably from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; 22 years; must be able to read and write. Apply to STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

MUSICIANS of all instruments wanted for orchestral work. References. Call at address evenings of this week after 7 o'clock. A. P. LEVINS, 1474 Oxford st., Cambridge, Tel. 20-2000.

NIGHTWATCH OPERATOR and three pullers on boys' and youths' line. References. Apply to THAYER-OSBORNE SHIP CO., 125 North Street, Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

PAINTER—Out and in; in city; 25-30; and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

PAINTER AND PAINTERHANGER—A. Everett, 25-30; day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

PATTERNMAKERS at Portsmouth, N. H., only. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

PLUMBERS, job work (35-40), \$2.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

PRESS FEEDER (cylinder)—In city; 8, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

READ WORKERS, at Wakefield, 85-89. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

STENOGRAPHER (18-20), at East Somerville, Protestant, only. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

TAILOR, all-round, at Brighton, 89-91. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

TECHNICAL, Russian, work at Cambridge, 1 day, 8, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

TINSMITHS, on sheet metal in city, place work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

UPHOLSTERER, at Brookline, 15, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

WANTED—Reliable young man to look after furnace in exchange for room. MRS. ATTIE ANDREWS, 118 Pembroke st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

WANTED—By the Besse Young, young man to learn the clothing business. Apply to J. BAKER, 125 North Street, Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

WANTED—Man to cut and yard spruce logs, also a good man to work in portable saw mill and to draw logs. (Must have team); wages \$4 per day. Address W. J. BAKER, Hingham, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

WANTED—Sheet metal workers; steady position at good salary. Apply to W. WORCOTT, 9 Whiting st., Roxbury, Tel. 20-2000.

WATCHMAN wanted by wholesale house; hours 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Apply to Mr. Chase, BROWN & CO., C and Fargo st., near Summer st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

WEAVERS—Wanted, a few good men weavers; day and night work; 2 looms; apply BUNTON MFG. CO., West Buxton, Me., Tel. 20-2000.

WOOD TURNER, automatic lathe and run gasoline engine. Apply to Mr. Milford, N. H. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

YOUNG MAN (18-21), experienced in engraving brass and steel dies for printing and stationary. Apply to J. BAKER, 125 North Street, Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

BOOKKEEPER—A bright woman to run double entry ledger; must be quick, accurate and thoroughly reliable. Apply to DARD BROS., Lynn, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

COMPETENT GIRL, wanted for general housework. Apply to Mr. E. MONROE, 39 Converse st., Longmeadow, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

DEMONSTRATORS WANTED—Capable women of good presence to act as house-to-house demonstrators of food products of merit; experience not necessary, but those experienced in cooking preferred. Call on MRS. L. JACKSON, 20, 306 Walnut bldg., 46 Clinton st., Friday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

MAID wanted for general housework in small apartment; references required. MRS. A. B. RIDER, 808 Washington st., suite 2, Brookline, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

NEAT, RELIABLE COLORED GIRL, wanted for general housework in family of 4; references required. MRS. E. H. PAID, 27 Walker st., Cambridge, Tel. 20-2000.

FREE EMP. OFFICE maintained by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

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BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—American (37, married), good references, reliable in every respect; wants situation. J. S. ODOM, 57 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, thoroughly experienced, on all cars, five years shop, Columbia and Stearns Knight engines, would like position anywhere; reference. ARTHUR HARRISON MERRIAM, 6 Waverly st., suite 5, Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

CHAUFFEUR—Young American wishes position with private family or on a truck; willing to start at fair salary. JOHN R. GREENE, 209 Paris st., East Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CHAUFFEUR (30), 9 years' experience; best of city references; would like to get position in private family; married. N. ALSTON, 38 Ivy st., Back Bay, Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CHEF, A1 (colored) desires position; 15 years hotel experience; economical; excellent all-round work a specialty; very temperate and reliable. GEORGE G. GAIL, 128 Appleton st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLERK (47), married, residence East Boston; good references and experience; 10 years' experience in clerical work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLERK (30), single, residence Winthrop; good references; experience in Winthrop Center; good references; experience in Winthrop Center; good references; experience in Winthrop Center. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLERK (27), single, residence Boston; experienced as ledger, receiving or general office; also knowledge of bookkeeping; good references; 10 to 15. Mention No. 153, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLERK, age 28, married, residence Boston; experienced in hotel, ledger, and has knowledge of duties of cashier; A-1 references; also knowledge of bookkeeping; 15 to 20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLOTH EXAMINER (50), married, residence Concord Junction, Mass.; good references and experience; 20 week. Mention No. 153, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLOTH EXAMINER (41), married, residence Franklin, Mass.; good references and experience; 20 week. Mention No. 153, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

COLECTOR, experienced, A1, wants position with first-class house. L. L. LANO, 146 Somerset st., Winthrop, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

COLORED BOY (17), good size, attending school; desires employment after school on week days; all day Saturday and Sunday; references. ADNA REED, 37 Holbrook st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

COLORED MAN—Steam heat and furnace, carpet and window cleaning work of all kinds. L. GARRETT, 48 Westminster st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

COMPANION—Young man, refined, ideal, wishes position as companion-attendant in exchange for home and small compensation. Boston city hospital, Hanson av., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

COOK in boarding house or porter in hotel; competent, reliable, experienced. CHARLES MURRAY, 138 Castle st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

COOK (colored) and clothing, age 45, residence Boston; 8, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

COMPANION—Young man, refined, ideal, wishes position as companion-attendant in exchange for home and small compensation. Boston city hospital, Hanson av., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

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BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN LADY of education and refinement, who has traveled abroad, desires position as private secretary to elderly lady traveling abroad. F. M. HENDERSON, 30 Lynn st., Salem, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

AMERICAN WOMAN wants position as companion, housekeeper or attendant to elderly lady; or counter. MISS E. LEE, 56 Garden st., New Haven, Conn., Tel. 20-2000.

AMERICAN WOMAN (40), with little daughter, desires position in home of one who has references; good references; will be appreciated; city or country; references. MRS. BATES, Box 254, Salem, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

ASSISTANT double entry bookkeeper and cashier, young lady with 3 years' experience; would like position; best references; would accept. MRS. MOSS, 17 Harvard av., Dorchester, Mass., Tel. 20-2000.

ATTENDANT in professional office, or apartments to clean wanted by experienced young lady. ARAM REIP, 35 Springfield st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

ATTENDANT—Professional woman (28), residence Boston, desires permanent position with children; salary reasonable; make herself useful; salary reasonable. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

ATTENDANT—American woman desires position in professional office, or with children; salary reasonable; make herself useful; salary reasonable. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

ATTENDANT desires position to care for elderly people; city or country; references; experienced; references. HELEN R. GORHAM, 36 St. Botolph st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND BUSINESS COLLEGE GRADUATE desires to read, sing or entertain elderly person evenings; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, single, residence Boston; good references; good experience and education; knowledge of typewriting; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, 22, single, residence Boston; good references; good experience and education; knowledge of typewriting; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

BOOKKEEPER (evening work) or couple of hours daily, 21, single, good references; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

BOOKKEEPER (evening work) or couple of hours daily, 21, single, good references; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CAPABLE WOMAN wants fine laundry to do at home or apartments and offices; clean; morning or afternoon. ANNE J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CAPABLE WOMAN (Nova Scotia), would like any kind of work by day or night; references. ELIZABETH SMITH, 29 Tremont st., East Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CASHIER, 21, single, residence Boston; good references; good experience and education; knowledge of typewriting; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CASHIER, 21, single, residence Boston; good references; good experience and education; knowledge of typewriting; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CHAMBERMAID OR MAID—Position desired by experienced woman; can furnish references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CHAMBERMAID or lady's maid. Competent colored woman desires position, city or country; best references; references. ROBERTA SIMMS, 37 Holyoke st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CHAMBER WORK or table work wanted by competent woman; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLEANING, housework or laundry work; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

CLEANING wanted by the day for good cleaner; references by permission to Mrs. J. J. JONES, 241-M st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

COLORED GIRL wants laundry to take home, or day work. MABEL GUIDE, 192 Northampton st., Boston, Tel. 20-2000.

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Latest Market Reports • Events of Interest to Investors

AN ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN COTTON GROWING CONDITIONS

Believed That Price Should Be Sufficient to Encourage Production of 14,000,000 Bales in This Country in Order to Meet World's Demand

NEW YORK—A reasonable inference to be drawn from the series of articles thus far presented is that it is to the interest of the world-wide cotton trade that the American grower of cotton be paid a price high enough to warrant production of an average annual yield of not much under 14,000,000 bales. That allows for about half a million bales of non-spinnable cotton, including linters, and gives spindles 13,500,000 bales. Certainly for its 30,000,000 spindles the United States will want not less than 5,000,000 bales; and the rest of the world cannot keep its 115,000,000 spindles going all the year round on less than 8,500,000 bales of American, under present state of cotton growing and cotton-spinning in other parts of the world.

Prior to the crop year of 1911, which may be considered exceptional in its yield, we had three different years in 10 in which a crop of not less than 13,500,000 bales in round numbers was produced. A study of the conditions under which these crops were grown in the years of growth, 1904, 1906 and 1908, together with the circumstances preceding and following, so far as they affected prices, will enable one to arrive at something like an approximation of the price at which a forthcoming yield of an indicated quantity may be assured. Excepting the 16,250,000-bale crop, the five years preceding had those large enough to keep the world's spindles running on present rate of consumption. The years between these big crop seasons were ones of comparatively small yield, ranging from 10,040,000 to 12,005,000 bales. Below are given prices for the large crop years, also for comparatively small crop years immediately preceding, and average prices for the large and small crops, averaged so as to show what the price level was when a large and a small crop occurred consecutively. The price average in the final column of the table shows the general level of the high and the low price years:

Year	Crop (bales)	Price (cents)
1904	13,500,000	10.7
1906	13,500,000	10.7
1908	13,500,000	10.7
1910	13,500,000	10.7
1911	13,500,000	10.7
1912	13,500,000	10.7

The 10-year average crop was 12,200,000 bales, 1911-12 included.

The above totals are census figures in bales of 500 pounds each. Prices are average export prices for crops indicated. They show, among other things, the steady effect of larger crops upon prices, probably because of tendency of manufacturing consumption to absorb more quickly than more recent years any available surplus in production generally, and especially in American production.

MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD PRICES

JOPLIN, Mo.—Prices for zinc blende and for calamine ore continued firm this week, but lead ore is much weaker. Blende is selling for \$51 to \$57 a ton, assay basis of 60 per cent metallic zinc, although choicer grades bring as much as \$80 a ton. Metal is quoted easy at East St. Louis at \$7.25, a decline of 25 points in the past few weeks, while pig lead has dropped 40 points in the past few weeks and is now quoted at \$4.60.

For the corresponding week of 1911, blende brought \$43 to \$47 a ton, with choice lots selling for \$52.25. Spelter was quoted at \$6.47. Pig lead was quoted at \$4.27.

The largest producers believe conditions will be better, if anything, since the election. They do not believe the Democratic administration will mean the removal of the protective tariff on zinc ore, as the Democratic congressmen-elect is pledged to support this protection.

The mining industry has grown regardless of political conditions since the first zinc mines were opened in this district in the early seventies. The first ore sold was in 1873 and brought \$9 a ton; in 1875 the price had gone to \$12. In periods of five years each it may be noted that the price up to the present time has been \$16 in 1880; \$17.50 in 1885; \$23 in 1890; \$19.40 in 1895; \$26.50 in 1900; \$44 in 1905; \$41.49 in 1910, and \$53.50 (estimated) in 1912.

Aggregate valuations of zinc and lead ores have grown steadily. In 1890 they were \$2,722,500; in 1900, \$7,999,584; in 1910, \$14,252,204. This year the aggregate valuation will probably be in excess of \$17,500,000.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING

At the adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies, Chauncey D. Parker of C. D. Parker & Co., Inc., was elected a trustee for four years, and Bowen Tufts of the same firm was elected a trustee for two years. This adds two to the board which now includes Arthur E. Childs, William M. Butler, Alfred Clarke, Chauncey D. Parker, Bowen Tufts and Addis M. Whitney of Boston and Percy Parker of Lowell.

LOUISIANA CANE CROP

NEW ORLEANS—Cane grinding establishments in Louisiana report sugar contents this year as of unusually high percentage, although tonnage per acre is distressingly short. November frosts destroyed some of the budding cane but caused considerable damage. Weather has been highly favorable for hauling the crop, and grinding

duction. The first big crop of 1904, following the small crop of 1903, which was taken as a whole, then an advance is now in order. If 1892 and 1884, the two previous victorious years for the Democratic party, are taken as precedents, then an advance is not so certain. It is very doubtful, however, whether movements of the bond market in presidential years can be predicted on the election rather than on the seasonal return of investment funds to the market, which takes place naturally in the fall.

In 1896, when the gold standard triumphed, and in the three presidential years since previous to this year, representative bonds advanced four points each year. In 1896 the advance was all between the end of October and the last of the year, reflecting the uncertainty earlier in the year over the election. In 1900 there was a three-point advance after October, but in 1904 and 1908 only one point of the year's advance came after the election. As these were both post-pacific years, it is not surprising that the market advanced from the first.

In addition the corn crop of the United States is 3,169,137,000 bushels, the largest on record, and as soon as the movement of the new crop to market gets under way in earnest, it is believed that prices for corn must weaken still further. It is even predicted that May corn will sell at 45 in the not distant future against a current quotation of 48.

December wheat now shows a decline of 22 cents a bushel from the high point recorded in May and corn and oats are off over 15 cents a bushel. December wheat closed at 88½, against a high for the year of 110½. This compares with a quotation of 94 cents a bushel at this time last year. December corn Wednesday was quoted at 49½, against a high of 64½, and a quotation of 63½ last year at this time, and December oats 30½, against a high for the year of 45½, and a price last year of 47½.

Wheat is moving in great volume. Receipts at 10 primary markets for the first two days of the present week were 4,601,014 bushels, against 1,843,496 bushels for the corresponding period last year, or an increase of more than 152 per cent.

Primary receipts since July 1 have been around 190,000,000 bushels. Assuming that we average 1,000,000 bushels a day until Jan. 1, the first six months' movement of the crop would be close to 230,000,000 bushels.

INDUSTRIES OF NEW ENGLAND ON A SOUND BASIS

Operating at Capacity and Sold Well Ahead—Bank Clearings Have Risen to a New High Level

The First National Bank of Boston has entered upon the publication of monthly letters covering the commercial and financial situation in New England. The first of these just issued says among other things:

Now that the presidential election is over, New England is in a favorable position to take account of stock. Today industrial New England is operating at capacity and is sold well ahead. The energizing new blood of our most bountiful harvest is effective in every artery of trade—vitalizing our industries even while the crops are in transit. For the first 10 months of the current year, bank clearing for New England totaled \$8,683,248,894, which, even if discounted by a reasonable percentage because of the increase in the price of commodities in 1912 over 1911, establishes for New England a new high-water mark. By a striking anomaly, this record volume of business has risen in the face of threatened tariff reduction.

The important fact in the situation is that this record volume of business has been accompanied by a generally slender and unsatisfactory margin of profit. These features, however, have marked business generally throughout the United States. For example, such a representative organization as the United States Steel Corporation failed to earn its common stock dividend in the first six months of 1912, although operating at its largest capacity.

It is important to note in this connection, however, that selling prices are rising in such a manner as to expand the margin of profit, and should in due time establish business on a normal and thoroughly healthy basis. Analysis of the commodity index numbers shows that their present high peak has resulted chiefly from recent advances in the prices of such commodities as iron, wool and woollens, cotton and cottons and hides, nearly all of which are at the basis of our New England industries. In many cases, however, these high-selling prices are the result of cash transactions, as supplies are low and in some instances on the point of exhaustion.

In the wool department of the textile field conditions are generally very strong. Approximately 70 per cent of the 1912 wool-clip of the United States, which came on the market May 1, has disappeared into consumption. It is the first time that the wool trade has used this amount as early as Nov. 1. This shows how busy the mills have been.

This activity in the fact of almost certain tariff reduction is accounted for by the fact that the tariff scares of the last few years have induced curtailment to such an extreme degree that demand and supply have for the moment asserted themselves.

With the 1912 wool-clip already nearly exhausted, a shortage of raw material seems imminent. In this situation foreign sources of supply will be tapped to make up the deficiency and by many it is thought that wool will figure more prominently than usual this year on the import side of our foreign trade statement. The average annual production of wool in the United States for the last five years has been 315,490,894 pounds, while the average annual consumption for the last five years, not including 1912, has been 506,115,317 pounds, leaving an average annual deficiency of raw wool of 190,624,423 pounds which had to be imported. The availability of large foreign supplies at this time is questioned because of the activity of foreign demands. With our mills running full and already well booked, the advent of the heavy weight season, that is, the making of goods for the winter of 1913, is adding appreciably to the existing domestic demand for wool.

Prices have materially responded to this demand. The price of fine medium territory and Texas wools on a secured basis is now around 62 cents a pound, having rallied from 49 cents and 46 cents, respectively, to which they were depressed in the curtailment of 1910 and early 1911. Even at 62 cents territory wool is considerably under 74 cents, which was reached in January, 1910, the highest recorded price in 22 years.

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Head of cattle 1910 1900 Inc. In U. S. 61,225,901 67,700,410 +9% Per capita consumption in U. S. 67 90.2 +25.0% Per capita savings bank deposits in U. S. \$44.50 \$35.64 +25.1% Per capita total imports in U. S. \$17.08 \$11.17 +52.8% *Decrease.

As shown by this tabulation the per capita supply of cattle in the United States decreased 25.9 per cent in the decade between 1900 and 1910 in the face of a remarkable increase in the purchasing power of the people of the United States as shown by the increased per capita savings bank deposits of 25.1 per cent and increased per capita imports of 52.8 per cent.

The result of this critical shortage is that tanners are now scouring the world for hides. Our foreign trade statement covering the first three quarters of 1912 brings out this fact, showing there was an increase in total imports over the corresponding period of 1911 of \$201,000,000, of which nearly \$80,000,000, or 40 per cent, was due to importations of hides and skins. Naturally there have been very much higher prices for hides in the United States, and these high prices have attracted hides from abroad. Hide prices are now the highest ever recorded. The hide and leather market is distinctly a "seller's market" and the pressure of demand is hard to satisfy, the tendency being strongly toward a cash basis.

COURSE OF BONDS IN PRESIDENTIAL YEARS IS VARIED

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WHEAT CROP HEAVY

The grain market lacks support and prices have been showing a continuous downward tendency. The trade generally is looking for still lower values. Practically the only factor arguing for higher prices has been the Balkan trouble and the possibility that the powers might become involved. There is apparently little in the grain situation to warrant even the maintenance of current quotations.

The approaching wheat harvest in Argentina is attracting much attention just now. With the large crops in Russia, the United States and Canada, Argentina is the last big exporting country to be heard from. It is now estimated that Argentina will have an exportable surplus of 145,000,000 bushels which is 50,000,000 bushels larger than last year. The present wheat crop in the United States has been only twice before exceeded and the country will have more for the world's needs than it has in most recent years.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE MEETING

PETERSBURG, Va.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line railway John B. Ramsay, president of the National Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, and John Skelton Williams of Richmond retired from the board.

The directors followed: J. William Middendorf, S. Davies Wayfield and Townsend Scott of Baltimore; James A. Blair, Franklin P. Brown, James C. Colgate, Samuel L. Fuller, W. S. Kinner, L. F. Loe, N. S. Meldrum, W. T. Rosen, Charles H. Sabin, Benjamin Strong, Jr., Frank A. Vanderbilt, Norman B. Ream, A. H. Wiggin and B. F. Yeakum of New York; Milton E. Ailes of Washington, D. C.; Charles R. Capps, W. J. Harahan and Fergus Madox of Norfolk; Mills B. Lane of Savannah; Robert MacDox of Atlanta; J. P. Talfer of Jacksonville; George W. Watts of Durham, N. C., and A. H. Woodward of Birmingham.

The directors will meet in Baltimore on Nov. 26 to organize carrying out the policy to change the place of meeting from New York to Baltimore proposed by Mr. Warfield when he and his associates became large owners of Seaboard stock.

CENSUS BUREAU COTTON REPORT

WASHINGTON—Cotton on hand as of Oct. 31 was apportioned as follows: In manufacturing establishments 908,200 bales, against 722,781 on Sept. 30; in warehouse 2,835,010, against 1,387,897 in the month previous.

Imports in equivalent 500-pound bales were 10,570, against 10,510 in September; exports, in running bales, 1,515,741, compared with 729,850 previous month.

There were 30,019,872 active spindles against 29,795,702 in September.

LARGE STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Steel corporation is selling a large amount of steel for third quarter of next year. Orders have been coming in liberally since Nov. 1, at times averaging as high as 100,000 tons per day. A further increase in unfilled tonnage this month is predicted. On business booked the corporation is showing the largest margin of profit since Jan. 1.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCED

SARNIA, Ont.—Canadian crude oil has been advanced 2¢ a barrel, effective this morning, making the present price \$1.49 a barrel.

RISE IN OIL SECURITIES AVERAGES OVER 200 POINTS

Remarkable Advances in Prices of These Stocks Since the Segregation of the Standard Oil Properties—Reactions Have Been Only Temporary

NEW YORK—In the history of the outside securities market, the record of stocks of the segregated oil companies, in the first year following the Standard Oil Company dissolution, will hold a unique place. With the close of that first year at hand, a view of this record reveals collectively and, with few exceptions, singly an advance in market values that is unprecedented.

It is significant that whatever reactions have occurred have been only temporary; and the fact that the upward tendency has been generally steady, and that prices, on the whole, have held to their successive high levels, is accepted as evidence that there has been little inflation from speculative causes or technical positions.

It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that increasing market values have been due, as Attorney-General Wickersham stated as long ago as last April, to the discovery on the part of the public of the actual amounts of properties which the various companies possess. Mr. Wickersham's prediction, however, as expressed at that time, that the upward movement in prices would not continue, has not been realized. And the general rise in market values seems to have been justified by what has become known as to the earnings of the companies.

Taking the rise in value, as shown by the difference between the lowest and highest bid quotations to date, it is found that the average of all stocks has been well above 200. The biggest jump from the low figure recorded at the beginning of the year when the open market in the Standard Oil stocks was established, is shown by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which sold up to 1500, an advance of exactly 900 points. The fact that the stock is being held at a point close to the high level indicates that the advance was due to sound cause.

Galena-Signal Oil preferred has moved within the narrowest range, 18 points to date. At the close of the first week in January it was quoted 125½/135, and at its highest level recorded in the first week in August 143½/150. It is worth noting that this stock has paid quarterly dividends of 2 per cent since Dec. 30 last, and that other stocks, which have paid no dividends, have shown a much wider range of fluctuation. Anglo-American Oil stock, though showing a range of only 18½ points, has a par value of only 55, so that, proportionately, it should take a place with those stocks which have shown the highest gains.

Standard Oil of Kentucky at its highest level of 1090, showed an advance of \$75; South Pennsylvania Oil at 900 an advance of 550; Atlantic Refining at 700, an advance of 550; Standard Oil of Kansas at 605, an advance of 480; Solar Refining at 800, an advance of 450; Continental Oil at 900, an advance of 450; Standard Oil of New York at 595, an advance of 335; and Eureka Pipe Line at 445, an advance of 325.

Stocks which have shown the biggest advances with one or two exceptions are those which have as yet paid no dividends. It is known, however, that in these cases the companies are earning sufficient money for dividend disbursements, and there is general expectation that payments soon will be made, or that capitalizations will be increased.

With the exception of the five companies which have increased their capitalizations, the lowest levels of nearly all stocks were recorded early in January. The highest levels, generally, were recorded late in August. The period in which advances were most marked was in July. This was in many respects the natural result, particularly in that by mid-year it had been ascertained that a majority of the segregated companies were paying good dividends. An accurate index of the general movement of the oil stocks is had in the stock of the "old" Standard Oil of New Jersey. From 675 to 693 in the first week in January it moved steadily upward till, in the last week in August, when so far this year was the period of highest levels for nearly all the oil stocks, it reached 1135 1/16, an advance in the bid figure of 470 points.

Following are the low and high records in bid quotations to date, as nearly as can be ascertained:

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 15)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—J. S. Higgle of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.
Baltimore, Md.—N. A. McLaughlin of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.
Buffalo, N. Y.—B. J. Davis of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.
Butte, Mont.—C. F. Hoyt of M. J. Connell Mer. Co.; U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—L. S. Haddoy of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.
Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros.; Tour.
Knoxville, Tenn.—E. E. McMillan of McMillan, Hazen & Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Charles Short of Broadway Dept. Store.
Louisville, Ky.—C. Sierdaker of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.
Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.
Nashville, Tenn.—A. B. Smith of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.
New York, N. Y.—S. Sanderson of U. S. Syndicate; Brewster.
New York, N. Y.—Sebastian Vidal of U. S. Syndicate; Brewster.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. M. Houston of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Terre Haute, Ind.—C. Zenor of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.

LEATHER BUYERS

Binghamton, N. Y.—Mr. Sawyer of Dunn, McCarthy & Co.; 95 South St.
Cincinnati, O.—C. E. Miller of U. S. Montreal, Can.—N. Tetrault of Tetrault Shoe Mfg. Co.; Adams.
Portland, Me.—J. E. Williams of U. S. Quebec, Can.—J. S. Riche of John Riche Co.; Bellevue.

THIS MONTH'S TROLLEY EARNINGS

If the experience of the Boston Elevated and the Massachusetts Electric is an accurate criterion, it is likely that the gross November earnings of Massachusetts and New England trolley properties will make an increase of only 50 per cent as large as in October. Of course last month was unusually favorable. November, 1911, was a big month for both Boston Elevated and Massachusetts Electric, the former gaining 6 per cent and the latter 7.3 per cent. This year the gain

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AUSTRALIA IN FAVOR
OF EMPIRE DEFENSE
CONFERENCE SCHEME

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The speech made by L. Harcourt, M. P., secretary of state for the colonies, in Lancashire recently has been read with much interest in New South Wales. Referring to the matter, Mr. Fisher, the prime minister, has again expressed his opinion that conferences held at least once every two years would be advisable, although annual meetings held alternately in London and one of the dominions would be better still.

Mr. Fisher said that he would prefer full defense conferences attended by ministers thoroughly familiar with the defense policy of their own governments, instead of the intermittent conferences not necessarily attended by representatives of all the dominions simultaneously, as Mr. Harcourt seems to advocate.

In the meantime the question of the advisability of a minister proceeding to London in the near future is being widely discussed, and it is considered that Mr. Pearce, the minister of defense, should visit London with a view to becoming thoroughly acquainted with the naval situation, and especially as regards any alterations which may have taken place as the result of Mr. Borden's visit.

FIRST VOTE FOR
BRISBANE'S ZOO

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—On the estimates recently tabled in Parliament, the sum of £1000 is provided towards the establishment of zoological gardens at Brisbane. The present idea is to utilize Yarrong park for the purpose, and the money to be made available by the government will be spent in the preliminary work of fencing the ground.

FARMING IMPROVING
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. A.—At the annual congress of the agricultural bureau, which was held in Adelaide recently, special mention was made of the improvements in the practice of farming accomplished in South Australia during the last decade.

The Scottish agricultural commission, who visited all the states in 1910-11, stated that in the matter of scientific agriculture, South Australia led the commonwealth, and this opinion has been confirmed by other experts.

His excellency the Governor, Sir Day Hord Bosaquet, in opening the congress, voiced the general appreciation of the part the bureau, which has branches throughout the state, has taken in bringing about this result. Referring to the question, he said, "There can be no doubt that the meeting together of those interested in the agricultural welfare of the country, to exchange ideas and experiences, to compare with each other the results of their labors, and to meet in friendly social intercourse is productive of immense benefit to themselves and the people of the state."

The minister of agriculture, the Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C., quoted figures relating to the rainfall for the whole and growing period of each year since 1880, and also the average wheat yield of each year, as illustrating the progress made in agriculture. He pointed out that last year, though the rainfall was one of the lowest on record, the wheat average was higher than, with one exception, that of any year prior to 1905.

PRICE OF TIN ATTRACTS

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The present high price of tin is attracting more attention to the Heemskirk alluvial shows on the west coast, and fully 50 fossickers are now in the North Heemskirk district, and all are getting payable results.

LAND REFORM NEED
WILL BE MET SAYS
MR. OUTHWAITE, M. P.

(Special to the Monitor)
WALTHAMSTOW, Eng.—Mr. Outhwaite, member of Parliament, addressed a meeting on the subject of land reform at Walthamstow recently.

He said that the postponement of the campaign instituted by the chancellor of the exchequer was in no way a set back to the movement. The declaration of the government on the subject of their land policy would be made in good time. It would take a foremost place in political activity, and would stand until the problem was solved.

It was urged that the present system of taxation should be altered, for it discouraged the use of land, and imposed taxation on the value of the buildings and not on the value of the land. At present the educational and poor law taxes weighed heavily on those least able to bear the burden. It was in the poorer districts like Walthamstow and Poplar where those local burdens were most heavy. The system of letting unused land go free was responsible for the evil. The new system would remove the weight of taxation which was now pressing on the shoulders of the worker to those of the ground landlord monopolist.

IRISH ROSES IN OTHER LANDS

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Some very beautiful roses are grown in Ireland, and there are many hybrid teas which have come from Messrs. Alexander Dickson's gardens, and now flourish in countries far from their native land. They have been tended with a view to their removal, and are admired for their beauty of form and color.

CLAY FIGURES FOUND IN
FRENCH CAVE ARE LINK TO
MEN LIVING 20,000 YEARS AGO

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—A discovery of absorbing interest, and of the greatest value to antiquarians, has been made in the cave known as the Tus D'iboubert in the district of Montequier Avenes in the department of Ariège. The discoverer is Count Begouen, who brought to light pictures of animals of a prehistoric date on the walls of the same cave, a relation of which was given to the Academy of Inscriptions last year by M. Salomon Reinach.

At a recent sitting of the academy, Count Begouen stated that early in October, while further exploring the cave with his sons he came across a mass of stalactites which barred his progress. Boring a hole through the obstacle, the explorers passed into a gallery in which they discovered two figures representing a male and female bison. The figures were respectively 26 inches and 30 inches long. Owing to the drying of the clay the figures were slightly cracked, though otherwise almost intact.

Owing to the rough appearance of one side of each figure, Count Begouen thinks it probable that they are in the nature of bas-reliefs, and were attached to some rocks which apparently have fallen from the roof to the floor of the cave. Another small figure was found, but the modeling was so rough that what it was meant to represent could only be left to conjecture.

Continuing their search, Count Begouen and his sons passed through vast galleries, in which were many footprints of bears, as well as a number of human footprints. In one of the galleries could be distinguished as many as 50 imprints of heels. Count Begouen expressed his opinion to the Academy of Inscriptions that these may represent traces of ritual observances or dances of the nature of those which have been noted among sav-

age tribes of the present day in Australia and Africa.
The discovery in the Tus D'iboubert cave is remarkable, for it has brought to light further vestiges of the civilization of an age so remote as to be computed by some of the members of the academy at 20,000 years ago.

MILITARY SCIENCE
COURSE OPEN IN
LONDON COLLEGE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The new calendar of University College, London, contains important developments. Among them is the syllabus for a first year's course in the new degree subject of military science. The lecturer in this science appointed to the university is Capt. G. P. A. Phillips. This first year's course will be attended by candidates intending to sit for the first intermediate examination in 1913 and also for those applying for university commissions in the regular army. In the course of next year a senior course will be drawn up.

The headings under which the subjects to be dealt with by Capt. Phillips are grouped include "Elements of Tactics," "Map Reading" and "Field Engineering." During the second term there will be a course of ten lectures on the application of mathematics to such military problems as distance finding, musketry and various points of military engineering.

KING RECEIVES RED ROSE

(Special to the Monitor)
HUNGERFORD, Berks, England.—The King paid a visit to the Hon. John and Mrs. Ward at Chilton lodge, Hungerford. On arriving at Hungerford station his majesty was presented with a red rose by the constable, since the town was once a grant from the Duchy of Lancaster, and this custom is an ancient obligation.

INTER-EMPIRE TRADE
POSSIBILITIES TOLD
BEFORE COMMISSION

Identification of British Goods and Development of Self-Sustenance Idea Are Among Topics Argued

INITIATIVE NEEDED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At a sitting of the dominions royal commission devoted to the taking of evidence from representatives of various trade sections of the London Chamber of Commerce, the advisability and possibility of developing the resources of the British empire with a view to making it less dependent on foreign products and manufactures was set forth.

The question of the identification of British-made goods in the dominions was also discussed. In reply to questions on this subject, Stanley Machin, the vice-president of the London Chamber of Commerce, stated that he considered the law affecting fraudulent representations in the sale of goods was admirable, but it seemed no one's duty to put it into force. It was the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that if they supplied the facts relating to cases of fraud the Board of Trade should undertake the prosecution instead of leaving the responsibility and cost to private firms.

The fact given by Mr. Machin, that foreign goods were shipped to England and then reshipped to the dominions as British goods, was referred to by Sir Richard Solomon as one of great importance as the dominions gave preferential treatment to goods of British origin.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Machin said that he favored exhibitions so long as they were under some responsible control, as was the case in France where the interests of manufacturers and exhibitors were protected from being swamped by side shows.

To his evidence as vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Machin added another statement in his capacity of partner in the firm of Batger & Co., manufacturing confectioners, in which he declared that there was no reason why a large part of the raw materials used in confectionery should not be produced within the empire.

For example, oranges, lemons and lemons, which were imported in large quantities from Spain, Greece, Italy, could be imported from Malta, Australia and the West Indies, from which countries only small quantities were now obtained. The same could be said of that important factor in the making of jam, fruit pulp. Australia had occasionally sent supplies of good quality to the home market, but the export trade in this article had never been pushed to any extent.

In consequence the British demand, which was very large, had to be supplied from Spain, Italy, France and California. Mr. Machin gave further instances illustrative of the same fact, that the capacities for self-sustenance in the British empire had not been fully developed, and that with initiative the import and export trade between the mother country and the dominions could be vastly increased.

TEACHERS IN SPAIN
ORGANIZE UNION

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain.—The organization of the National Union of School Masters is now complete and the new society has affiliated itself to the General Union of Workers, a federation of socialist trade unions. A manifesto has been issued in which the new union asks the workers of Spain for their support in helping to carry out their program.

The program includes a demand for a minimum salary of £40 a year and the creation of sufficient primary schools to give an opportunity to every child to read and write. Letters have been received by the organization from several distinguished professors of the universities of Spain congratulating the organizers of the new union.

GOVERNMENTS WILL
BE ASKED TO JOIN IN
TIME TRANSMISSION

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—The International Time Conference has concluded its sittings and a report of its deliberations and recommendations has been published. Some 16 nations were represented and among the resolutions adopted was one providing that the expenses incurred by the transmission by wireless telegraphy of time signals should be borne by the various nations in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, and as these expenses will not exceed £80 a year for each nation, it is probable that no government will raise any objection.

A bureau de l'heure will be established in Paris which will be, as it were, the time center for the world. By the summer of next year, it is hoped that there will be 13 great wireless stations in Europe, Africa and America. These stations will be capable of transmitting time signals over more than half the globe and by July 1, 1913, the signals transmitted will be identical.

The conference also makes the recommendation that scientific and meteorological reports valuable to agriculture, aviation and navigation are to be more widely transmitted by means of wireless telegraphy.

For the purpose of submitting to the governments concerned the resolutions voted by the conference, a provisional committee has been appointed. Until the time when the approval of the governments has been obtained the Paris observatory will act as the central time office.

ANGLO-GERMAN AMITY
IS GOAL DESIRED BY
MEN OF TWO NATIONS

Sir Frank Lascelles and Count von Leyden Are Presidents of Guildhall Conference Made Up of Representatives From Both Peoples

NEUTRALITY OF COMMERCE IS URGED

Among Other Points Emphasized Are Effects of "Mahanism," German Desire for Oversea Empire and Barrier of British Preferential Tariff

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A conference, held with a view to promoting a better understanding between England and Germany, was opened at the Guildhall recently, with Sir Frank Lascelles as the British and Count von Leyden as the German president of the conference.

The company, which included a representative body of German residents in England, as well as delegates from Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, K' I and other German cities, was welcomed by the lord mayor in the council chamber.

Sir Frank Lascelles expressed the hope that the conference might be instrumental in removing the misunderstandings which had existed between the two countries, and which had been the cause of that atmosphere of suspicion and distrust which had prevailed far too long between England and Germany. Sir Frank pointed out also that although the two peoples sprang from a common stock they lived under different forms of government and had different methods of life and education. The existence of these differences must be realized, he declared, but they were perfectly compatible with mutual regard and respect, and formed no bar to the establishment of friendly relations founded upon a fuller knowledge and sincere esteem.

Papers Emphasize Points

The German president delivered a speech on similar lines, after which papers were read by Herr Prof. Dr. Karl Rathgen on commercial and economic competition, and Sir Charles Macara on international industry and commerce.

Dr. Rathgen maintained that questions with regard to the economic competition between England and Germany were not sufficiently appreciated, although they were easily accessible. The industrial evolution of Germany, long kept back by political conditions, followed of necessity the same lines as that of other European countries. He further explained that great exporting industries developed as a consequence of the great increase of the population of the German empire.

The growing economic similarity of Germany and Great Britain had resulted in an increased competition between the two countries, and this had produced a feeling of alarm in England. Curiously enough this began the great period of depression from the middle of the '70's to the middle of the '90's, when German trade was in a stationary condition. The great wave of increasing trade com-

menced in Germany about 1895, and the start which British exports had obtained over Germany was then diminished. Since 1899, however, the increase of exports in England and in Germany had been nearly equal, the figures from 1900-11 being £170,000,000 sterling for Germany and £165,000,000 for England.

If, however, a comparison was made on the basis of the amount per head of the population, the advantage was in favor of England. It was true that German exports to European countries had advanced more than those of England, but, on the other hand, the increase of English exports over seas was far greater than of German exports. This was explained by the geographical position of Germany in the center of Europe and the insular position of England.

Cordiality Appreciated

Sir Charles Macara said that he had found only the utmost cordiality and a great desire to cooperate in dealing with mutual difficulties, not only on the part of the Kaiser, who was deeply interested in the question of industry and commerce, but also on the part of leading statesmen and representatives of both capital and labor. He considered that with the advance of science and the spread of civilization, together with the international cooperation to promote greater efficiency in carrying out the world's work, ample employment will be found for all. The tendency of this would be to remove national jealousies and so help to insure the peace of the world.

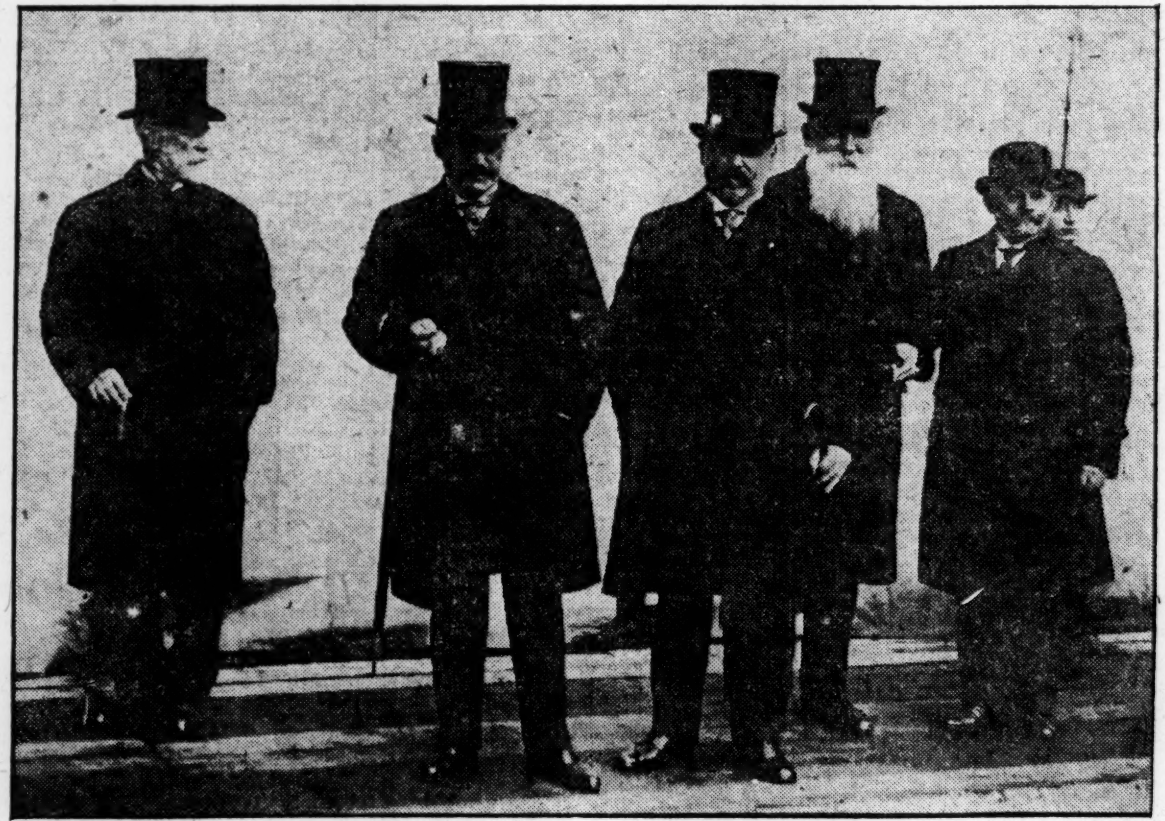
Interesting discussions also took place on "Colonial developments and removal of conflicting interests," and "The inviolability of private property at sea in time of war."

In dealing with the question of the inviolability of private property at sea, Professor Eickhoff explained that the reason for Germany's increases in her fleet was the desire to protect her spreading commerce in time of war. He maintained, also, that the question of the removal of armaments would come within the arena of practical politics just as soon as private property at sea was rendered inviolable, and this would result in the reestablishment of confidence between the two nations.

"Mahanism" Blamed

Sir John Macdonnell, who was to have read a paper on the subject, sent a letter supporting the proposal, in which he said: "I am inclined to think that the strength

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP AIM DISCUSSED



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

The Anglo-German understanding conference at the Guildhall; the German president, His Excellency Graf von Leyden, with some of the other members

of the opposition comes more from unavowed arguments and feelings than from avowed, in particular from a group of considerations and feelings which want of a better term I may call "Mahanism."

"I use the term in no offensive sense. The skill, knowledge, acuteness and masterly grasp of principles of the American writer must strike every one. But unwittingly he has helped, I fear, to foster a spirit which regards every concession to the cause of peace as weaknesses which, slurring over the moral issues and aspects of war, dwells upon its technique, and would, if it had its way, revoke the declaration of Paris.

There is another obstacle—that again for want of a better phrase—I may call an upthrust of barbarism; a secret admiration of force unrestricted; impatience at every imitation of the area of warfare, a: unavowed belief in war as something divine or as the true field for manly virtues. I cannot but think that an agreement between England and Germany as to this matter would be one of the most effective means for facilitating a measure of disarmament."

In moving a resolution in favor of the abolition of the capture of private property at sea, Lord Avebury referred to the present state of the law as a relic of barbarism.

Tariff Question is Factor

Referring to the question of "Colonial developments and the removal of conflicting interests," Sir Harry Johnston pointed out that the press in both countries was doing its best to blow up the embers of discord. The Germans had, he pointed out, a longing for colonial possessions, for an overseas empire, which was irresistible. It was true that Ger-

man expansion was hedged in in many ways, but he felt that if the British nation could decide not to adopt any preferential or protective tariff discriminating unfairly against German goods and industries in the United Kingdom, and in all the dominions and dependencies of the empire, a great deal would be done to satisfy Germany and to bring about a naval understanding co-ordinating the strength of fleets.

The speaker declared also that the United Kingdom should not oppose in any way a German understanding with France, which would give Germany the whole of the French Congo west of the Sanga and lower Ubangi rivers, or any agreement between Germany and Portugal by which the Portuguese Congo between the Kwango and the sea would be transferred to Germany, or in a similar manner the northern parts of Portuguese East Africa between Mozambique and Ruwum, and also by ceding to Germany Wallish bay in southwest Africa.

The speaker maintained that Great Britain should urge on France the throwing open to all of French Africa and Madagascar to free trade on the same lines as those on which trade was free in the British crown colonies and protectorates, and also urge on Portugal the paramount importance of a policy of free trade to all European countries throughout Portuguese Africa.

He stated also that Great Britain must abandon any idea of erecting a differential tariff in British India and the British Crown colonies and protectorates, which could give an advantage to the trade of the United Kingdom, and this, he maintained, would hardly coincide with the policy of the Conservative party. Nevertheless he was convinced

that much of the recent ill feeling in Germany and of the sentiment which had promoted the great increase of the German fleet was due to the avowed intentions of leading Conservative politicians in Great Britain to erect a tariff wall against our continental rivals in commerce throughout the British empire.

In addition to a dinner given in honor of the visitors at the House of Commons, at which Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, Bonar Law, Lord Robert Cecil, and Louis Harcourt were present, the delegates were invited to visit Windsor castle by the King.

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STUDY OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

THE study of parliamentary law among women is spreading and is an indication, so they say, that women are striving to make themselves more businesslike in the conduct of their clubs and other organizations. A class for such study is further interesting in that it is likely to be made up from the most active and intelligent women of a community. It is conducted strictly in the form of a parliamentary assembly or congress. One student is made to preside, under the tutelage, of course, of the teacher. Then the assembly proceeds to enact rules and regulations of various sorts. One such class recently proceeded to adopt a resolution to send representatives to a convention in a distant city. Those opposed to the matter had to bring up their arguments against it and the resolution was then seconded or amended or tabled or passed, or perhaps all four, according to the very most elegant parliamentary order. It was provided in the resolution that the representatives should proceed to the convention riding on elephants and camels, and the details of the procession were discussed, advocated, attacked and defended, after the solemn convictions of each class member. Aeroplanes were offered by an amending member, and the arguments in favor of them was set forth in good style.

There was training in more than law in this class, for the art of setting forth an utterly absurd notion with a perfectly grave face was incidentally studied. It was fun and also good training, for this power of command of facial expression is indeed an important one in all social relations as well as to those that stand before a public assembly. If the presiding officer or speaker of the hour chance to be one whose every emotion is instantly reflected on the countenance too much is betrayed. The presiding officer at least should maintain entire impartiality. Until he surrenders the chair to another pro and ste, i to the floor to debate, he is, of course, above all parties to the discussion—a disinterested observer. His duty is to preside, not to talk.

The study of American usage as compared with that of other nations is interesting, and the differing forms express the different characteristics of the people. In England one always "begs" to put the resolution, and the second says politely, "Mr. President, I second the motion." In regard to reconsidering resolutions the English rule is different, for the resolution or amendment is so

carefully considered before it is voted. In American assemblies reconsideration is easier to bring about.

In one point the women who study parliamentary law are finding that their gracious impulse at all elections to "make the resolution unanimous" is, strictly speaking, not lawful. "To be sure, the women are not alone in following this growing custom, but it is almost always the impulse of the politeness to which womenkind are so fully trained to do the magnanimous thing. A vote—such as the election of an officer—may, how-

ever, be given the unanimous approval of the meeting, but this strictly requires a separate motion. To try to make the original resolution or vote unanimous gives a false impression and should not be done, in the opinion of strict parliamentarians.

Such are some of the lessons in conducting meetings of any kind which are learned from a good parliamentary class, and they are useful lessons in order and dispatch, and in the poised need for appearing as chairman or speaker before an audience.

FAMILIAR PEAK OF CALIFORNIA



MT. SHASTA MAY BE SEEN 200 MILES

MT. SHASTA (14,380 feet) is one of the highest mountains on the North American continent, though exceeded in height for example by Mt. McKinley (20,464 feet) and Mt. St. Elias (18,026 feet) in Alaska and Mt. Rainier (14,526 feet) in Washington. Proof that Shasta is a huge extinct volcano is found in an crater on one side three quarters of a mile in diameter and 2500 feet deep. The clear air in the

northern part of California, where the mountain is located, makes it possible to see the beautiful-shining peak for 200 miles from any direction. The traveler from San Francisco catches a glimpse of it early in the morning after leaving Oakland, getting nearer and nearer till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the train passes within about 12 miles of its foot. It is said to be visible in very clear weather from Portland, Ore.

Whistler as Teacher

I shall never forget a lesson which he gave me one evening. We had left the studio when it was quite dusk, and were walking along, says Way in his "Memoirs of Whistler," when he suddenly stopped, and pointing to a group of buildings in the distance, an old public house and shops showing golden lights through the gathering mist of twilight, said, "Look!" As he did not seem to have anything to sketch or make notes on, I offered him my note-book: "No, no, be quiet," was the answer; and after a long pause he turned and walked back a few yards; then, with his back to the scene at which I was looking, he said, "Now, see if I have learned it," and repeated a full description of the scene, even as one might repeat a poem one had learned by heart. Then he went on, and soon there came another picture which appealed to me even more than the former. I tried to call his attention to it, but he would not look at it, saying, "No, no, one thing at a time." In a few days I was at the studio again, and there on the easel was the realization of the picture.

To Charity

Spirits of charity, dispense
Thy grace to every heart;
Drive self from every part;
Charity divine, draw nigh,
Break the chains in which we lie.

All selfish souls, whate'er they feign,
Have still a slavish lot;
They boast of liberty in vain.
Of love, and feel it not;
He whose bosom glows with thee,
He and he alone is free.

Oh blessedness, all bliss above,
When thy pure fires prevail!
Love only teaches what is Love;
All other lessons fail:
We learn its name, but not its powers,
Experience only makes it ours.
—Mme. Guyon (Cowper, tr.).

Index to Character

You can judge somewhat of a man's character by noticing where he puts his house—near his own dwelling and away from his neighbor's, or away from his own and near his neighbor's.—Youths Companion.

LOOKING FOR A MODERN ENGLISH POET

PROF. Gilbert Murray holds for Greek poetry a brief which one always wishes were even longer. After the illuminating series of lectures on the Greek drama in Boston last winter he now comes out in the Atlantic with a discussion of what English poetry may learn from Greek. Professor Murray expects an English poet, this is plain, and for this one cannot but thank him. One recalls in this moment that one of the most enlivening of the Greek scholars of America is Prof. Paul Shorey of Chicago, and that in Chicago just now a magazine for the propaganda of poetry is putting forth its tender buds of promise.

One must rejoice with those who hope for a poet, and heartily welcome what Professor Murray is doing to prepare his way. He is enlightening those who will read him as to what poetry is and what the technique of poetry is. He ventures to say that the Elizabethans did not know

the law of lyric poetry as the Greeks knew it and as the English knew it after Shelley. He tells us that in architectural structure the Greeks were ahead of the English in epic poetry. The "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" both have a defined structure. It was the old rule of the Greek theorists that every piece of writing must have a beginning, a middle, and an end, self-evident, one would say. Professor Murray finds that the greatest English epics all lack this formality which makes the work of Homer so impressive. His epics begin, rise to the climax and end in calm. There is a perfectly graspable unity in them, a defined form. He thinks that this secret of form is something which English poetry has still to learn of Greek. He looks forward hopefully to the time when English poetry will have learned it. He finds that in the short story the English writers have the perfection of art, in this manner of form, and that

they are attaining it in the long story. Now shall it at last be shown in the English epic? He notes the added difficulty of attaining perfection in any point in poetry.

Speaking of the true lyric sense of the Greeks, it appears that the Greeks knew better than the English how to handle the unaccented long syllable, which must be felt as long, and given the time it needs. He notes how difficult it is for an English poet to make people read his rhythm as he wishes, because they are so accustomed in English to twisting the syllables out of natural stress to make them fit some familiar rhythm. If a man tries to write a delicately differentiated rhythm—expressive of the thing he is saying—people are certain to force the lines into some hackneyed lyric mold. As to modern music, which eschews the lyric form, the defined dancing rhythm, almost entirely, Professor Murray says that modern music would justify the first column of the New York Times as a lyric!

In this connection one is interested to remark on a note in one of George Meredith's letters. He is writing to some admirer of his poems and says that he intentionally put the accent on the first syllable of the word "immortal." He says that this word really should have the stress on that syllable, for that is what the word means. As we commonly accent it, it still insists on mortality. Here is a hint as to really right lyric writing. The words must all be given the normal stress which they would have in speaking them so as to make the meaning clear. This is the difference between the really lovely verse and the clumsy sort. It is not enough to make the accents fall on accented syllables and to give them always important words; there must be the normal speech rhythm, along with the dancing, frank singing.

Professor Murray touched on another reason why English lyrics of the Elizabethan period fall short of the power of the Greek lyric, in that the English lyric seemed to think it must touch on superficial things if it was to sing itself daintily or come trippingly over the tongue. The Greeks were not afraid to give this strongly rhythmic or singing feeling to verse that expressed their highest thinking. And here is a whole field of Professor Murray's observation left untouched, namely, the religious impulse that underlay the great Greek poetry.

FRENCH WOMEN JOURNALISTS

JOURNALISM in France is an influential literary profession, with strong leaders that no other country can surpass. Women hold responsible positions on the staff of most of the leading French reviews, says a writer in the Century magazine, and contribute an astonishing number of articles, generally under men's names. Beginning with Mme. Juliette Adam, the line is unbroken. She was the last of the old

school, the first of the new, wielding high political influence at first through her salon, then through the pages of the Nouvelle Revue, which she founded in 1879. She also wrote novels, essays, and reminiscences.

Mme. Severine, a fervent and eloquent public speaker, with rather a permanent instinct for revolt, shouts her warcry in the Echo de Paris. The Revue des Deux Mondes and the Journal des Debats include on their staff, among other women, Mme. Arvede Barine. Three times has the Academy crowned a work of hers, and she wears the cross of the Legion of Honor, as did Mme. Therese Bentzon. Mme. Blanc, as she was better known, was on the staff of these two periodicals. This estimable woman also wrote novels and essays, some crowned by the Academy. She was especially loved in America, to which she made several visits, because she was the most faithful interpreter to the French of American literature, social customs and educational methods.

Higher Language

The heroic books even if printed in the character of our mother tongue will always be in a language dead to degenerate times; and we must laboriously seek the meanings of each word and line, conjecturing a larger sense than common use permits out of what wisdom and valor and generosity we have.—Thoreau.

SUBSTANCE OF THINGS HOPED FOR

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS a grave mistake to suppose that matter is any part of the reality of intelligent existence," says Mrs. Eddy on page 73 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Human thought had for ages been so accustomed to regard matter as the basic substance of the universe that when this statement was first made it came with startling effect. Nevertheless the theory of matter-substance and the supremacy of material laws is being rapidly outgrown. It is well known that many of the leading physicists of today recognize the fact that mere matter as such has no independent existence. It is admitted to be only an externalized condition or manifestation of mental action. It has been traveling rapidly from atoms to electrons, from electrons to ions, from ions to force or energy.

But we do not need even to appeal to the schools to learn that matter is not substance for the simplest experience will teach us that. For instance, a man has a sense of poverty and wishes for money. But give him all the money he can count without the opportunity to use it and he would be no better off, he would still be poor. It is not money he wants but what money stands for. Having money without its purchasing value he would be like the Arab, who, searching for food, found the bag of precious jewels by the well in the desert and cried out, "Alas! They are only pearls!" It is not the silver in the dollar that gives it value, nor even the matter that can be procured with the dollar. The object in seeking wealth is the possession of power and the gratification of human desires. By closer analysis we find that satisfaction, assurance, peace, is really what is sought and the dollar seems substance just to the extent that it represents the procurement of these. The substance of what is hoped for, therefore, is not in the

money, but in what the money is supposed to represent.

However, the mistake of misplaced confidence has not yet been corrected, for the belief in the power of money to secure any means of true happiness or mental peace is as much material and as far from the truth as the first mistake, that money or matter is substance. While we confine ourselves to the range of the material senses we have not yet gained the right concept of substance. We must lift thought higher in order to discover the true source of satisfaction, the mountain of hope, the well-spring of peace and joy.

The word substance is defined by Webster as "that which underlies all

outward manifestations, substratum, . . . real or existing essence." It is derived from two Latin roots, sub, under, and stare, to stand, and therefore literally means that which stands under or supports; the essence or primal elements. This is significant when we remember Paul's definition of faith as "the substance of things hoped for." That which is hoped for in every heart is the attainment of good. What is the essence, the origin, the substance of the highest concept of good? We cannot conceive of its being confined in particles of changing, corruptible, perishable matter. Our hope must find a higher resting place in realms that are mental and

spiritual. Then we will find substance to be what Mrs. Eddy terms it in Science and Health (p. 468), namely, "that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. . . Spirit, the only real substance." While belief in material substance is found to be but a counterfeit, it nevertheless types the true sense of faith, for as the belief in the purchasing power of the dollar seems to give it substance, so faith in God really brings us into possession of the substance of good. The recognition of Mind or Spirit as the only real substance does not deprive us of that which to our human sense seems for the present to be needful. Rather does it give us a better sense of what we do

possess and enables us to use it to better advantage. A truer consciousness of substance could never be demonstrated in poverty or lack, but must, instead, be manifested in the possession of greater abundance. With such a sense of possession there is also assurance and peace, for there can be no fear of loss or failure.

Poverty or lack is a negative condition which cannot be self-existent. It is but the absence of the sense of plenty, the want of the realization of the presence and abundance of good. When we discover that by the recognition of and faith in the ample sufficiency of good, the evidences of poverty are removed and the need supplied, we then have proof that substance is not material, but mental; not physical, but spiritual.

It must have been through his recognition of the amplitude of good that Jesus was enabled to satisfy the hungering multitude with a few loaves and fishes, procure money from the fish's mouth and disseminate health and peace on every side. It was in acknowledgment of the Father's bounty that he reminded his hearers of the provision made for the fowls of the air and the lilies of the field. He also taught that through a spiritual attitude of thought, the recognition of spiritual substance, bodily needs would be supplied, when he said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." With the same sense of divine provision Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 464), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

Every human being has a right to this consciousness and realization of the affluence and munificence of good, or God. Only when this is attained is there found the veritable substance of being, a substance which is not dependent on circumstances or affected by seeming change or decay. It is all-sufficient and inexhaustible for its source is infinite and eternal.

On Earning Money

TO have done anything by which you have merely earned money is to have been idle and worse." Robert Louis Stevenson cites this saying of Thoreau's and explains it as follows:

"The earning itself should have been serviceable to mankind or something else must follow . . . and when your toil has been a pleasure you have not, as Thoreau says, 'earned' money merely but money, delight and moral profit, all in one."

King Buys Cervantes' House

The King of Spain has purchased the house that was occupied by Cervantes at Valladolid while writing "Don Quixote." His majesty has also bought an adjoining property with the idea of establishing a Cervantes museum.

Daniel Webster on the Pilgrims

IF we conquer, said the Athenian commander on the morning of that decisive day, "if we conquer, we shall make Athens the greatest city of Greece." A prophecy how well fulfilled! "If God prosper us," might have been the more appropriate language of our fathers, when they landed upon this rock—"If God prosper us, we shall here begin a work which shall last for ages; we shall plant here a new society, in the principles of the fullest liberty and the purest religion; we shall subdue this wilderness which is before us; we shall fill this region of the great continent, which stretches almost from pole to pole, with civilization and Christianity; the temples of the true God shall rise where now ascends the smoke of idolatrous sacrifice; fields and gardens, the flowers of summer, and the waving and golden harvests of autumn, shall extend over a thousand hills and stretch along a thousand valleys, never yet reclaimed to the use of civilized man. We shall write this coast with the canvas of a prosperous commerce; we shall stud the long and winding shore with a hundred cities. That which we sow in weakness shall be raised in strength. From our sincere but houseless worship there shall spring splendid temples to God's goodness; from the simplicity of our social union there shall arise wise and politic constitutions of government, full of the liberty which we ourselves bring and breathe; from our zeal for learning, institutions shall spring which shall scatter the light of knowledge throughout the land, and in time paying back where they have borrowed, shall contribute their part to the great aggregate of human knowledge; and our descendants, through all generations, shall look back to this spot and to this hour with unabated affection and regard."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Birds that Dance

A lady advertised for a skilled gardener, and two applicants came at the same time. As she stood on the doorstep questioning them, she saw her mother-in-law seated on her porch a short distance away, directly behind the men, pointing toward the less prepossessing of the two men, and supposing she had some personal knowledge of the applicants, she promptly engaged him. "Has that man ever worked for you, mother?" she asked, later. "No," was the reply. "I never saw or heard of either of them until now." "Then why did you choose the shorter man?" The other had the better face. "Face?" returned the more experienced woman, quickly. "When you pick out a man to work in the garden you want to go by his overalls. If they are patched on the knees you want him. If the patch is on the seat, you don't."—New Guide.

Picture Puzzle



Charles A. Corwin of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, has returned from a trip in which he visited the Laysan island in the Pacific ocean, which is inhabited by millions of birds, mostly two species of albatross. But in the middle of the island is a lagoon thickly populated by a species of lovebird.

"We can fully verify," he says, "the stories that these strange birds have a peculiar dance which resembles a cake walk. They clap their bills together and waddle about with high-stepping antics, ducking their heads first under one wing and then the other. All through the dance they whistle and utter weird sounds."—Our Dumb Animals.

"Ma Wee Brither"

A lady in a village in Scotland saw a little girl carrying a baby and in passing she remarked in a kindly voice, "Is not that rather a heavy burden for you, my dear?" The little girl looked up brightly and said, "It's no' a burden at a', it's ma wee brither."

He Couldn't Leave

The traveling salesman had four minutes in which to catch his train. "Can't you go faster than this?" he asked the street car conductor. "Yes," the bell ringer answered, "but I have to stay with my car."—Life.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Sperm.

Translations into Czech

The Slavic peoples of Europe have striven for the preservation of the national culture. Among the Czechs of Bohemia, as among the Slavs of the south, the activity of literary men and educators has been comparable with that of the small nationalities in northern Europe. The Czech poet, Jaroslav Vrchlický, professor of literature at the University of Prague, was an instance in kind. In order to combat the German influence in Bohemia, he made it his mission to enrich the native literature of his country with translations of the world's masterpieces. His translations into the Czech tongue included "Faust," Dante, Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," as well as works by Victor Hugo, Leopardi, Carducci, Shelley and Leconte de Lisle; this in addition to 60 volumes of original verse, 30 volumes of drama and a number of prose essays.—New York Post.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, November 15, 1912

Canal Tolls for Shipping

IN PROCLAIMING the tolls that are to be charged against the shipping of the world, American coastwise vessels excepted, for the privilege of passage through the Panama canal, the President has simply carried out the will of Congress. The declaration of rates for the various types of vessels, and to meet the varying circumstances under which they shall be brought through the waterway, are based upon the report of an expert, Prof. Emory Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was designated by executive order for the task of discovering an equitable rating system. The scale is said to be practically the same as that to be in force on the Suez canal next year. In addition to American coasters, American naval vessels are to be exempt from charges; to compel the latter to pay toll would simply mean transference of money from the allowance of one department to the funds of another.

The summary of the proclamation and of the accompanying report by Professor Johnson will be read with great interest in this and in all lands. It will have special attention, of course, from those engaged in shipping and in foreign and coastwise commerce. Professor Johnson, it would seem, has taken up the question of rates from all angles, considering as deeply their effect upon trade currents as upon the financial future of the canal. He has recognized the impossibility, upon any terms, of diverting certain lines of trade from the Suez and other established routes; on the other hand, in fixing the proclaimed scale he has been mindful of opportunities of attracting business from routes that are now not wholly satisfactory.

Basing his calculations upon traffic that may reasonably be expected to pass through the waterway, he holds that the canal should be self-sustaining in twenty years. That this might be brought about, it should successfully compete with the Suez route for the traffic of Europe with South American west coast points and with New Zealand. Foreign traffic of about 9,000,000 tons, he reports, may be expected through the canal during its first two years of operation; this should be increased, so he figures, to 11,000,000 in 1920, and to 14,000,000 tons in 1925. There ought to be, he says, an increase of at least 60 per cent a decade in tonnage, and the net rate per ton, he thinks, can be safely reduced at the end of ten years.

No allusion is made in the proclamation to the diplomatic protest of Great Britain against the exemption granted American coasters. It was hardly the place for it. This matter is pending, and the disposition on all sides seems to be to await future developments. It may be proved by actual experience that Great Britain has no serious ground for complaint; should it turn out otherwise—should it turn out that the policy of the United States government with relation to the operation of the Panama canal is working an injury to the world's commerce in any particular—it stands to reason that Congress will enact corrective legislation. Legitimate aid for American coastwise shipping is all that is desired by Americans, and in the final settlement of the controversy this can hardly be denied by Great Britain or any other nation in interest.

COTTON is driving out all other crops in the Nile valley, and the completion of the drainage project is expected to bring the Egyptian yield up to a billion pounds; it is at present 650,000,000 pounds. The cotton crop of the United States in the last census year was more than five and a half billion pounds. Figured in bales, the census year's production of cotton in Egypt amounted to 1,535,000, as against the United States production of 11,463,000. The total production of the world in that year was 19,171,000 bales.

THERE appears to be little prospect of the organization of a new political party under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, the reason being that the great majority of its members prefer to have the organization remain independent in politics. So far as influence goes, the federation can command more attention from the other parties by maintaining its present attitude.

THE usual ante-Thanksgiving rumors concerning the turkey supply are afloat, but it appears that those who can afford to pay somewhere about 35 cents a pound for the bird need not be without one of a weight to suit.

Utilizing Experts

MR. BRYAN'S indorsement of the plan that concedes privileges and rights as law-shapers to former Presidents, former Vice-Presidents and former speakers will renew discussion of an old question. Without a vote but still having the status of a free debater of proposed legislative policies, these retired officials, according to Mr. Bryan's plan, could put at the service of lawmakers the results of their experience. If the object of the Democratic non-official party leader is to direct attention to the desirability of utilizing in some way the training and practical knowledge that a term or two of office holding gives a chief executive and the presiding officers of the two legislative bodies, he has done well. Viewed solely as a matter of avoidance of waste, and as a test of popular sagacity in deciding upon administrative policies, the proposition is both interesting and attractive. The principle of tenure of office during good behavior and efficient service being less binding in America than in Europe and perforce the state being constantly threatened with loss of excellent public servants solely because of their failure to win the suffrages of the voters whom they refuse to flatter or to cajole, it becomes all the more necessary to enlist, if possible, the continuing advisory aid of officials who have learned their lesson in the hard school of experience.

Such a project, if it included adequate remuneration for these former officials, might appeal to persons affected by it as more alluring than the task of reentering professional life at a time when it is not always easy to assume new tasks and master new bodies of knowledge. Mr. Taft, for instance, is reported as ready to return to Cincinnati and practise law when he gives up power. Were he to be named a justice of the supreme court by Mr. Wilson, the country would appreciate the act. That would place the former Presi-

dent where he might better have gone years ago. Well-meaning, perhaps, but short-sighted, were those intimates who induced him to accept the presidential nomination. But having had the presidency, he faces now the problem that McKinley and Garfield were saved from solving. Under Mr. Bryan's plan he would not need to leave Washington nor seek clients. Suitably paid from the national treasury he could remain at Washington, a well-placed factor in shaping national opinion. The national pride is touched and often unpleasantly rasped by conduct on the part of some eminent figure in the national life who, for lack of an assured income, descends to practises as a former official that he never would have tolerated when in office. The Bryan plan assures a decent income to retiring officials specified as within the fortunate circle, and retains them as national advisers.

THE postal telegraph and the telephone in Great Britain and Ireland do not come anywhere near meeting the needs of people who want to communicate with other people. The British general postoffice handled 3,047,000,000 letters last year.

THOSE who were friends of William Howard Taft in the recent political contest will have no reason to be ashamed, and those who were his foes will have no reason to be offended because of the statement he has just given to the public with relation to his defeat. Speaking generally, it admirably confirms all the reports that have come from the White House since the night of Nov. 5. Mr. Taft is not a man with a grievance; he does not appear to have been greatly disappointed over the result of the election; he is storing up no animosities. He can talk over the whole matter calmly, contemplatively, even smilingly. There is a mine of philosophy in his simple statement: "I am very glad to have had the opportunity to be President."

His administration has not been received as he would like to have had it. The criticisms of it and the attacks upon it have been "more than have fallen to the lot of most." He says this, not with the purpose of registering a complaint, but simply that he may present what he regards as a fact. He does not condemn the men or the newspapers that have criticized or attacked him, nor has he been led by his political enemies into a pessimistic view of things in general. He could not be made to say, for instance, that these are the worst possible times. "I am an optimist," he declares. "I believe that we are getting better all the time. I am sure the tone of politics today is better than it was years ago. Certainly this is true in national politics and I think it is true in state politics."

This brings the President to the question of progress, a term that has come to mean something in politics. His theory, as he expresses it, is that real progress does not take place in a very radical way. "I think," he says, "progress is accomplished step by step. There are steps of progress that have had their inception in my administration. I had my part in it. If I had been reelected I could have carried out my plans in other directions, and that, in addition to having the approval of my countrymen as to a second term, would have been the real pleasure of holding the second term. I could have done some more for the betterment of government methods and thus aid popular comfort and happiness."

Those who desire to obtain an insight into Mr. Taft's views, in the light of recent events, with regard to the future of the Republican party, or with relation to the Progressive party, past and prospective, will, of course, read his statement in full, and if not convinced by his arguments, they may at least be impressed by his open-mindedness, his fairness and his hopefulness. Our purpose here is to give proper recognition to what we regard as a dignified acceptance by the first citizen of the republic of a popular decision that is adverse to him. By taking an optimistic position he has set an example to all his countrymen.

IT HAS been noticed by many who recall the Russo-Turkish war that the Bashi-Bazouks seem to be missing in the present contest in the east, and it has been noticed with pleasure.

Winning the Moros

THERE is no demand in the southern islands of the Philippine archipelago among the Mohammedan Moros of the coast districts and among the pagan dwellers of the hill regions for abdication of American authority and substitution of native rule. Why? Because for more than ten years the pacification and government of these islands has been in the hands of American officials whose entire theory of dealing with non-Christian subjects has been antipodal to that of the Spaniards who preceded them as representatives of superior political sovereignty and of occidental civilization.

Having heard from his own lips the story of the wise, tolerant and constructive policy which Maj. J. P. Finley, U. S. A., Governor of the province of Zamboanga, first defined and then carried out during the decade of his administration, American audiences are being taught much concerning the record of American administration in the Philippines. What they learn will incline them to go slowly in favoring what may prove to be premature withdrawal of authority that is now being used for wholly beneficent ends.

The tale which Major Finley is telling is one that proves anew that peaceful conquest through love is the best method of inducing non-Christians to become converts; that the foundation of a people's educational system should be vocational and industrial, and that with safety and profit in commerce and industry assured, piracy and tribal warfare give way to honest accumulation of wealth, multiplication of economic wants, and willing surrender of implements of war. Nor is the change all on one side. The American administrator finds virtues and possibilities of character where he least expected them, and comes back to the states with greater respect for humanity as such, and forever done with such terms as "heathen."

In these days of rising Mohammedan feeling against the leading powers of Europe and at a time when subterranean forces are at work tempting Islam to unite and challenge the Christian nations for policies that either irritate or despoil, it may afford some consolation to Americans to know that the Mohammedan Moros of the Philippines confer unprecedented tokens of honor and confidence upon American administrators, desire their retention of authority, and oppose all plans for placing power once more in the hands of natives of the northern islands.

President Taft on His Defeat

Public Utilities Commission

WHATEVER may be the final outcome of the investigation of the precise attitude of the Grand Trunk railway toward the rights and privileges bestowed upon it last spring by the commonwealths of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, this much seems certain, that at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature the action taken on railway control will be rigorous and thoroughgoing. Eastern and southern New England are stirred today as they have not been in some time. The sense of impotence in the presence of a power centered without New England is deepening, and as it strikes lower levels of feeling in the public conscience it is provoking resentment at loss of commercial liberty and a determination to regain what has been carelessly bartered away.

Federal investigation and prosecution may follow on disclosures of the past few days. Action along this line is desirable, providing the facts warrant the attempt to enforce a law which is generally recognized as in need of amendment. But whatever the action of the federal department of justice may be, it need not and it will not preclude action by the New England states that desire restoration of competitive conditions in sectional transportation.

Rhode Island has a public utilities commission that can speak with some measure of authority. New Hampshire, as one of the first moves of that state under the reform impulse of recent years, created a similar body to take the place of a distrusted and nerveless railway commission. Massachusetts, facing the facts revealed during the past week, will show unwonted conservatism if it resists a similar trend. In some way or other commonwealth rights as over against those of foreign investors and of foreign managers of "systems" must be reasserted and maintained.

THE world's output of petroleum last year was 350,000,000 barrels, but the world's consumption of it, in one form or another, is constantly pressing production. Something should be done in the way of economizing or conserving the oil supply.

ANARCHISTIC utterances in Butte, Mont., recently, resulted precisely as did similar utterances at Lawrence, Mass. The great majority of the people turned out and did honor to government, order and the American flag.

ILLINOIS pays its Governor a higher salary than any other state in the Union and seems to be proud that it is doing it. Some other states that are now paying lower salaries could well afford to pay higher ones.

New York's Oblique Pier Scheme

NEW YORK, very sensibly, is taking the war department at its final word on the longer pier question and going about the solution of its problem in another way. Unless that city is willing to permit some other port to capture its maritime business, it must do something, and do it speedily, for as matters stand at present it cannot provide berths for the largest liners. In this connection, Secretary of War Stimson, who handed down the adverse decision, has taken the trouble also to drop a hint. He points out, for instance, that it is not absolutely necessary to have piers built out at right angles from the shore. Foreign ports, he says, build piers at an angle and thus overcome lack of harbor room for straight piers.

To construct a series of oblique piers 1000 or 1200 feet long in New York harbor would involve a general alteration along a stretch of the waterfront and a large expenditure of money—a great deal more than it would cost to lengthen existing piers—but it should be a perfectly feasible method of accommodating the port to the big ships. Whatever is done now should, of course, be done with the future in view. It is safe to assume that the limit of ocean liner measurement has not been reached. Secretary Stimson, Dock Commissioner Tompkins, Mayor Gaynor and every other responsible person who has spoken on the subject, is right in holding that New York must now or never get down to extensive and permanent dock improvement. The time for makeshifts has passed.

THESE are the days of the open door, the open meeting, the open White House, open play football, and it seems to be entirely in order, therefore, that there should be some demand for open street cars in winter. Well, they may be the means of teaching certain people to sit in the middle of the seat, and that would be helpful next summer.

THE actual money in existence in the United States—the money that one can use without getting under any obligations in the way of asking for indorsement or identification—foots up to the grand total of \$3,555,900,000. It is a big sum, but without credit it would not go far toward carrying on the business of the country.

AFTER giving the matter serious consideration for months, and during that time looking up and into all available authorities on the subject, the United States treasury department has decided that a herring is a herring. Nevertheless, this decision is purely arbitrary.

THERE is a slight difference of \$25,000,000 in the accounts of the fortune to be inherited by the young Astor this week, but it will probably be adjusted properly by the trustees. It is well to have matters of this kind approximately correct, at the least.

GOVERNOR WILSON is going to consult representative United States business men on the tariff question. If he shall question them closely, they will probably be unanimous in advising him to do his best toward taking it out of politics.

IF ANOTHER illustration of the faults of the American distribution system were necessary, it would be found in the fact that a Missouri grower recently sold 6000 apples at 15 cents each. What is needed is a happy medium.

THE highest court in the state refuses reargument on the New Jersey grade crossing bill. This will give Governor Wilson's successor an opportunity of pressing a grade crossing bill that will not need to be reargued.

POLITICS was not so absorbing in Kansas during the present year as to prevent the farmers of that state from raising 90,000,000 bushels of wheat.